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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,435—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
s. AUSTRALIA ...	3281	600	T. Alderton	22ndAug
s. MIRZAPORE ...	3867	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,
s. ASSAM ...	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
s. RAVENNA ...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class ..	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	... 25th Aug.
KASHGAR	2821	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne.....	22nd ,,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	500	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. £ 500	Including	I Class .. £ 520	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route.	R. 95	Brighton Route	R. 80
,,	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
,,	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
LEWTON HALL.....	W. Cran ..	4,100	500	To follow.
WENNETH HALL..	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
DAPHNE .....G. Doncich....		1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS .....P. Egger		2,241	450	8th Oct.
ORION .....G. Mahorcich..		3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...G. Sturli.....		3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)..P. Crillovich ..		3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	265 ..	143 0
To Port Said	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION .....G. Mahorcich..		3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new) .... G. Sturli		3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)..P. Crillovich		3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer. without charge for Commission.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT,
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS.
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES.
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 6, Apollo-street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Lunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 20th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 16th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTIES
In SILVER JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTIES
In CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced ; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins.	each	1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian.....	,,	0 14
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins ...	,,	0 10
Groats, do, do. do. do.....	,,	0 10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size....	,,	0 12
Corn Flour, Brown and Poison's, in packets....	,,	0 7
Do. do. do. tins.....	,,	0 9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 4
Hard's Infant's Food.....	per packet	0 10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut.....	per oz.	0 14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's.	per tin	0 10
Do. do. do. do. ..	per doz.	6 12
Maccaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each	1 8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids..	,,	0 14
Do. do. do. large size..	,,	1 8
Nestle's Milk Food.....	,,	1 2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins..	,,	0 8
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	,,	0 8
Revalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tins	,,	2 4
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles ..	,,	0 8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	,,	0 10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins.....	,,	1 8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMERICAN BRAND
"VANITY FAIR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES,

Manufactured by W. S. KEMBALL & Co. of New York.

THESE are prepared from the best Virginia leaf, unsurpassed for purity, delicacy and excellence. The following kinds are always kept in stock :—

"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR" CIGARETTES, made of very clear and fine Virginia	Re. 1 12 per 100
"NEW VANITY FAIR" CIGARETTES, a mixture of Turkish and Virginia	1 12 ,, 100
"THE THREE KINGS" CIGARETTES, a mixture of Virginia, Turkish and Pinque, makes a very fine smoke ..	2 0 ,, 100
"VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO, flake cut and adapted for pipe smoking, in tins of ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6, and 1 lb.	2 4
"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO, long cut and more particularly adapted for Cigarette rolling, although used as pipe smoking, in tins ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6, and 1 lb. ...	2 4
"OLD GOLD" TOBACCO, curly cut, in tins ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6, and 1 lb. ...	2 4
"JACK AND JILL" TOBACCO, curly cut, in tins ¼ lb. 10 as., and ½ lb. ...	1 0

Wholesale Depôt,
WARDEN & CO., 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.
Retail at
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

		Rs. a.
Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap (for prickly heat.) Per case of 3 tablets		0 12
Calvert's Carbolic Nursery Soap	per cake	0 4
,, ,, Medicinal	,,	0 6
,, ,, Household Bar Soap	,,	0 8
,, ,, Domestic Bar Soap ..	2 lb. bars	0 14
,, ,, Dog Soap Tablet	,,	0 4
,, ,, Tooth and Shaving Stick	,,	0 8
,, ,, Soft Soap for Dogs and Cattle, 1 lb. pot..	,,	0 10
,, ,, Tooth-powder	2 lb. pot	1 4
	,,	0 8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
"CHAHPORE" ESTATE.

WE have received our first batch of New Season Crop of the above VERY CHOICE TEAS. We have only two kinds in original packets, viz., Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb. ; Universal Mixture, Re. 1-4 per lb. We guarantee all our Teas to be of the best quality, and can confidently recommend them to our patrons. Trial orders solicited

BY
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
BOMBAY AGENTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

DR. D'ROOS'S MEDICINES.

GUTTÆ VITÆ	Sizes	11s. and 33s.
RENAL PILLS	,,	1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
VEGT. LIFE PILLS	,,	Do. Do. Do.

MEDICAL ADVISERS,
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 28th and 29th August, as sanctioned by Government and notified in the *Government Gazette*.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. INCHULVA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owner, s.s. Inchulva.
Bombay, 16th August 1882.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

MAPS OF EGYPT, &c.
Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each, Post free.

THACKER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY OF 1,000 PAIRS CAMEL PUCKALS.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on FRIDAY, the 18th August, 1882, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz. 2½ per cent., in Treasury Receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

T. TEED, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 16th Aug., 1882.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1882 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Treasons, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Lower Road, Malabar Hill, next to J. Janni, Esquire. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "KATEVILLE," at Malabar Hill. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of the new HOUSE opposite Watson's Hotel (the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust building). Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st September, for four months, one of the BEST RESIDENCES in the Fort, open to the westerly breeze. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,028,033 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862.....	£300,690
,, 1880.....	£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,512 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES have won the highest awards and prizes, and their unprecedented sale increasing daily is the best guarantee of their superiority over all others. Price lists post free. 2, Church Gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

SPANISH PORT, bottled by B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street. Per doz., Rs. 15.

SCOTCH WHISKY, B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s own bottling. Cash, per doz., Rs. 22-8.—17, Church-gate-street.

SODA and other ÆRATED WATERS, are manufactured DAILY at the Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS & Co., 17, Church-gate-street.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

RS. 500 LOAN WANTED, by a Gentleman in good position. Security and interest good. Repayable by monthly instalments. Apply "W. G.," care of this paper.

SELLING CHEAP.—A pretty selection of Trimmed Hats from Rs. 5-8 each ; Tea Gowns from Rs. 12-8 ; and Cashmere Costumes from Rs. 45, at Mrs. Taylor's, 26, Meadow Street.

BUSINESS for SALE.—Importation of Musical instruments, &c. Operated with or without shop. Capital needed Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. Will be advertised. Address W. J. GLADWIN, Bombay.

A SPLENDID 18-K HALF-HUNTING KEYLESS-LEVER WATCH, almost new, acting in 19 Jewels, by E. Emanuel, Maker to the Queen, London, is to be sold for Rs. 160 cash. Apply to E. S., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an experienced SURVEYOR to work up a drainage project for the town of Ahmednagar. Applications with Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to be made to J. C. POTTINGER, C. E., Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division.

JUST RECEIVED, FANCY TIN TOYS, large collection to choose from.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

TO LET, small and large offices. Rent, Rs. 30 to Rs. 130 ; also 2 very airy Residences. Apply to S. Byramjee, House Agent, No. 24, Church-gate-street.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street, Tailors and Outfitters. Suits Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15 to 28, material all wool.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for camp work, a SOORTEE BOY, must be a good personal and table servant. Pay Rs. 20. Address, with copies of certificates, T. D., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

A SURGEON, I.M.D., Madras (April 1881), wishes to EXCHANGE with one in Bombay Presidency. Apply stating full particulars to "F. M. E.," care of this office.

FOR BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, ICES, TEA and COFFEE, WINES & SPIRITS, &c., PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 29, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as.			Cash. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	Softened and matured by Age.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	Of uniform quality at all times.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.		
22 8	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		22 8
	Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.		
	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		
	Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.		
	... Treacher's... ... GLENLIVET... ... Whisky ...		
	Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 9,60,000.

Divided into 38,400 Shares of Rs. 25 each.

THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited, London, guarantee for the period of five years a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum upon the first issue of 19,200 Shares to be allotted in Bombay.

A Deposit of Rs. 5 per share will be payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 10 per share on the 15th September 1882.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, and of the balance payable on the 15th September.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. M. MACAULAY, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Member of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., Chairman, Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Bombay Ice Company, Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Member of the Corporation, Justice of the Peace.

J. JEFFERSON, Esq., Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, Solicitor, High Court.

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq., Member of the Bombay Port Trust.

RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Member of the Corporation and Town Council, Chairman of the Jewraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., Director the Standard Life Assurance Company.

Major CHARLES H. STRUTT, Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, London, and Director of the Indian and Oriental Electric Storage Works Company, London.

CLEMENT D. LEGGATT, Esq., Agent and Attorney of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London (representing Vendors), and General Manager in India and Ceylon.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN.
SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.
Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY and Co.
AUDITORS.
Mr. JEHANGIR GOOSTADJI.
OFFICES.
Elphinstone Buildings, Bombay.

1. This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London—

a. Their Telephone Exchanges now working in Bombay and Kurrachee and all the machinery, apparatus, appliances, plant and good-will appertaining thereto respectively, and also machinery, apparatus and appliances sufficient for the requirements of 150 additional subscribers.

b. An assignment of the exclusive right to use the Patents of which they are now possessed in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Hyderabad, Deccan, with power to assign to Native States, and an assignment also of the Government and Municipal Licenses enabling them to exercise such rights, in the town and harbour of Bombay and at Kurrachee.

The Licenses for the town and harbour of Bombay and the town and harbour of Kurrachee are granted by the Government of India for periods of 31 years from the years 1881 and 1882 respectively.

2. The object of the Company is to carry on the business so acquired and to extend the same to all or any parts of the said Presidency, and as may be deemed expedient for the interests of the Company.

3. The price to be paid to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London, for the acquisition of their business patent rights and Government Licenses, apparatus, plant, and good-will is Rs. 7,20,000.

4. Half of this sum is to be paid in cash and the other half in fully paid-up shares of this Company to the number of 14,400.

5. The first issue of shares (to be called A shares) will be made to the number of 19,200. Upon all these shares the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, will guarantee a dividend for the first five years at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

6. This guarantee will not extend to the remaining 4,800 shares (to be called B shares) and the same will not be issued at present, but will be held in reserve by the Company, it being calculated that the subscriptions for the A guaranteed shares will, after payment in cash of half the purchase money to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, provide ample capital for the working of the Company.

7. During the continuance of the period of the abovementioned guarantee, the net annual profits of the Company shall be available in each year as follows :—

1. Towards payment in the first instance of the guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent. to the holders of the guaranteed A shares.
2. Towards repayment in the next instance to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of the amount which may have been paid by them under their guarantee to meet any deficiency that may have arisen during any preceding year.
3. And next towards payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. upon the 14,400 Vendors' shares.
4. The surplus of such profits, after the above claims have been discharged, to be available for division equally between all the shareholders of the Company.

8. After the expiration of the period of guarantee of 8 per cent. for five years, the net profits will be divided equally between all the shareholders for the time being of the Company.

9. A royalty of ten per cent. on the gross receipts is payable to the Government of India under their License. The Governor-General of India reserves to himself power to purchase the business of the Company in manner mentioned in the License at a price to be fixed by arbitration (in case of difference).

10. The Vendors will assign to this Company an agreement, dated the 28th November 1881, with the Municipality of Bombay, which enables the Vendors to erect lines of Telephone in, over or through the public streets of Bombay, also an agreement, dated 24th January, 1882, with Messrs. Fraser and Miller, to supply iron brackets on favorable terms ; also a lease of office premises, dated 30th November, 1881, and made between Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and the Vendors. The only other agreements are two agreements between the Secretaries and Vendors respectively, one agreement being embodied in two letters dated respectively the 3rd August, 1882, and the other agreement being dated 8th August, 1882 ; and also an agreement dated the 10th August, 1881, between the Vendors and C. D. Leggatt, Esq.

11. Under an arrangement recently made with the Municipality, a Telephone Exchange is to be erected to connect the Municipal Offices with all Fire and Police stations in Bombay.

12. The patent rights restricted to the Bombay Presidency, to be assigned to the Company by the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, are those known as the Bell, Edison and Gower-Bell Patents.

The title of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London, to such rights and to all the premises to be assigned or made over by them to this Company is to be taken as satisfactory.

13. The Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London, will bear the expenses of forming this Company down to allotment of shares.

14. The operations to be carried out by the Company in Bombay, under, or in relation to, the authority of the License, granted by the Viceroy of India in Council, will include the following :—

a. The establishment of District Exchanges, for the purpose of connecting subscribers with each other in each District of Bombay.

*b

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.

YESTERDAY'S commercial telegrams continue to report a firm market for cotton in Liverpool at previous rates on the spot. The day's sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were Surats, for which, although the market is reported firm, arrivals are quoted 1-32d. per lb, lower.

London telegrams still quote Consols at 99⅞, but Indian Government Securities are ¼d. higher, Fours being quoted at 83¾ and Fours-and-a-half at 87½.

Indian Bank shares are all as last quoted, viz. Orientals £15, Chartered £23 10s., Mercantile £18, and Hongkong and Shanghai £52.

The Manchester Market was firm at previous rates.

The New York telegrams quote an advance of 1-16 cent per lb. in Mid. Uplands on the spot and of 8 points in Futures, November delivery.

EXCHANGE has been very firm here to-day, and some two or three lakhs of telegraphic transfer, forward delivery, have been placed at 1-8d. per rupee. Very little business has taken place in Mercantile Bills, but ready private telegraphic transfer was sold at 1-8d. per rupee. The market closes firm at the following rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	,, ..1s. 8¼d.	,,
France 3 ,,	,, ..2·15⅝	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are at 1-16th premium and 60 days' sight Bank Bills 7-16th discount.

COTTON.—A few hundred bales have been sold to local mills at current rates, but no business has been reported for export.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—Small sales are being made, but there is no change to report in prices.

COALS.—No transactions are reported and rates are the same.

PIECE-GOODS.—A small business is doing in the Bazaar on the usual scales. Prices are unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—There is a report of another steamer being put on the berth for Liverpool at 40s. There are one or two more steamers offering at the same rate, and possibly 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. less might be accepted.

SHARES.—Rather a quieter feeling prevails in this market, but prices are on the whole maintained at their former level. For Bank of Bombay there is still a good demand.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	763
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	122
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Freze Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925 Rs.	30	845
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400 Rs.	8	245

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Bombay Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	2,500	400	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100 Rs.	10	146
Apollo Press Co. (spinning and weaving)	..	100	70	..	107
Bombay Spinning Co.	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	600
Do.	1,500	1,000	.. Rs.	40	765
Do.		100	100	..	48
Do.		1,000	1,000 Rs.	70	1,010
Do.				4	735
Do.					910
Western India Spinning and Weaving Company					

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000			
Akola Press Co	85	500	all		
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15p.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100 Rs.	70	1,17
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	550
Bronch Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	92
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,150
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	200
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,785
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,800
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	600
Hind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	575
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	3[illegible]
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	235
Prince of W. Press	120		5,000	250	2,725
Rind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	60	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	00	500	25	503
Volkart's Press Co.	450	00		50	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Bombay Con-	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Brook	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Shares.	..	£20	68-7-3	do	72
	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Shares.	..	£18	196-5-10	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	00	1,000	1,000	100	505
	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	{ 140 { 135
Do. New Shares					
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,540 462½
Do.	5,000	500	300	...	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	100	10	10	10 p.ct.	10 4
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	42,000		5	..	
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kemp & Co., Ld.	500	500	200	90	465
Mechanics' Building Co.	2,000	200	50	..	110
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	13
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,175
Soundy & Co., Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	60
Thracher & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
Thacker & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	990
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	1,000	07	100	15	126
	20,000	25	20	..	5

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for the week ending August 12, 1882.

	Open 1,450½ miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,96,644	0	0
Merchandise	2,67,363	0	0
Electric Telegraph	4,558	0	0
Total Rs....	4,68,565	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,439½ miles ..Total Rs....	4,06,875	0	0
Increase	61,690	0	0

BOMBAY, BARONDA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

...ate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th August 1882.

	Open, 460¾ miles. Rs.	a.	p.
	41,951	0	0
	64,697	0	0
	375	0	0
	200	0	0
Total Rs.	1,07,223	0	0

...week in August 1881.

	444 miles. Rs.	a.	p.
	45,324	0	0
	29,718	0	0
	300	0	0
	298	0	0
	75,640	0	0
	31,583	0	0

...h the esti-

...AY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Empire, 1,345 tons, Captain T. Davies, will sail to-day, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Inchulva, 1,453 tons, Captain J. H. Harding, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Liverpool (16th July), with Lieut. J. McAdam, and two European deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Chilka, 1,497 tons, Captain A. May, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (4th Aug.), in ballast. This steamer has been chartered by Government.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain S. Davison, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. Bell and 17 deck.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s steamer China, 2,996 tons, Captain G. DODERO, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Genoa (24th July), brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—1,810 cases brandy, 243 cases wine, 13 cases plums, and 66 packages corks. From Marseilles.—1 case perfumery, 100 cases curaco, 210 cases champagne, 12 cases confectionery, 5 cases false pearls, 17 cases liquor, 250 cases sulphur, 2 cases medicines, 8 cases preserves, 3 cases wine, 2 cases toys, 8 packages piecegoods, 8 cases capsules, and 115 cases vermouth. From Genoa.—2 cases pictures, 4 packages papers, 2 cases buttons, 3 packages glassware, 500 pigs lead, 8 cases piano, 1 case cheese, 40 cases vermouth, 4 cases corks, 9 cases wine, 1 case clocks, 1 case coals, and 8 empty casks. From Leghorn.—7 packages marbles, 2 drums oil, 2 cases wine, and 500 barrels alum. From Aden.—20 packages ivory, and 1 box specie.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
15	Inchulva (s).....	Harding	Liverpool, July 16.
16	Kashgar (s).....	Murray	Trieste, July 18.
	Chilka (s).....	May	Calcutta, August 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
15	S. M.-of-War Aragon (s).....	Higeuro.....	Manilla.
16	Euphrates (s)...	Davison....	Persian Gulf.
	Lucinda (s).....	Care	Suez.
	Avoca (s).....	Wheler.. ..	Suez.

The steamer Empire, Davies, to Dunkirk, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer China, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Clan Alpine, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.

Satara (s).....	Allen	..Rangoon, August 2.	
Sirdra (s).....	Stuart	Bombay, July 29.	
Coniston (s).....	Evans	Jedda, July 22.	
Haddon Hall	Leighton.....	Melbourne, May 10.	
M. Stanhouse.....	Vincent.....	Singapore, July 17.	
Moel Rhiwan.....	Williams.....	Bombay, July 28.	
Rajpootana (s)	Lewis.....	..Singapore, July 20.	
Margaratha (s)....	Lindman.....	Natal, June 15.	

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ishia (s)—117 cases portwine, W. and A. Graham and Co; 80 cases clocks, Essoofally Heptoola.

Clan Alpine (s)—42,991 fire bricks, James Scott and Co; 100 cases sulphuric acid, Rogers and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ischia (s)—6 cases lime-juice, Treacher and Co.

Wistow Hall (s)—2 cases lamps, Noorbhoy Jewajee.

Clan Alpine (s)—175 drums linseed-oil 25 drums varnish, 5 drums turpentine, and 257 packages colour and paints, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 19 packages colour and paint and 50 drums turpentine, Nazerally Surafally and Co; 12 cases glasswara, Jaffer Somjee; 10 casks paint of sorts and 100 barrels green copperas, Walter Nut cr and Co; 6 cases dye, 125 kegs sulphate of copper, 300 kegs red lead, and 40 casks saiammoniac, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 4 casks brass wire and 1 bale curling papers, Jamasjee and Co; 37 packages glasswara, Tyebally Sumsoodin; 50 drums linseed-oil and 15 drums turpentine, Chandabhoy Rumjanally.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive (s)—25 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Hrindial (s)—21 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Ganges (s)—2 casks white zinc paint and 50 drums linseed-oil, Esmailjee Rahimbhoy; 5 cases medicines, Rogers and Co.

Khandalla (s)—36 cases brandy, B. S. Madon and Co; 10 cases old tom, Bolton and Co; 100 bottles quicksilver, W. M. Macaulay and Co; 1,059 plates soft spelter, Lalloobhoy Nagurdass; 300 cases brandy, B. and A. Hormarjee; 63 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adom; 5 casks medicines, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, from ... W. Yorkshire, on duty, from ... Mhow, ... from ...

...Western ... Company ...

...The following ... are struck off the strength ... inst., viz. :—Vols. J. Carvalho ... A. Moon, S. J. Rodrigues, and ... Company.

Vol. J. A. A. Turner is promoted Color Serjeant in "H" Company, vice Macnee, promoted.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 17.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

For Judgment as to damages.

57-81—Tobin and R—The Land Mortgage Bank of India vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor and another—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins. —Part heard.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Petition for probate of the Will of Muggoonchund Ghellachund, deceased.

1-82—Jefferson, B. and D—Choonivow vs. Ruttonchund Ghellachund—Macfarlane and E., for pauper.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs Pujanlal Shrimanjee and another—Tyabjee and D.—(Will not be called on.)

334-81—Tobin and R—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy and others—A. and H.; P and G.; and B. and B.

283-81—Jefferson, B. and D—John Gordon and another vs Khan Indha—Hore, C. and B.

352-81—Tobin and R—Memon Hajee Sulleman Habib vs Hanifabai and others—R. M. Sayani—(Will not be called on.)

415-81—R. M. Sayani—Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy and others—vs Allarukhia Shewjee Inperson—(Will not be called on.)

218-82—Hearn, C. and L.—Sorabjee Eduljee Dadachanji and another vs Vilerbai—Jefferson B. and D.

226-82—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs J. G. Smith and others—Chalk and W.

236-82—Crarie, L. and O—L. A. Wallace and others vs Nanabhoy Hormusjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

242-82—Shamrao P—for pauper—Toolsidas Amichund vs Jankee and others—J. C. Cama.

232-82—J. C. Cama—Hajee Mahomed bin Haji Ahmed vs Aishabai and others—R. M. Sayani.

412-80—Smith and F—Jewraj Hurjeewan vs Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—T. and D.; H., C. and B.

290-81—Tyabjee and D—Nurrotumdas Jairam and others vs Bhugwandas Hurjeewan and others—Smith and F.

296-81—Tyabjee and D—Nurrotumdas Jairam and others vs Bhugwandas Hurjeewan and others—Smith and F.

225-81—Muljee and R—Lukhmidas Bhimjee and another—vs Goswami Shri Girdhurjee G. Mahraj—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

148-81—Shapurji and T—Khoja Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another vs Tricumdas Lowji—Smith and F. Part-heard.

161-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Henry Clapham and others—Prescot and W.

446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredass vs Bhugwandass Cursondass—M. M. Munshi.

431-81—Payne and G.—Hajiani Hajrabai vs L. W. G. Rivett Carnac—Tobin and R.

447-81—M. R. Khan—Dewabai vs Meya Hassum Bhicoo—In Person.

455-81—Smith and F.—Morarjee Dewjee vs. Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chocksi and an other—Payne and G.

98-80—Pestonjee K.—C. A. Turner vs Mohunlal Tacker sey—Nanu and H.

184-82—Tyebjee and D—Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook vs Jamsjee Hormusjee Bogo—Pestonjee K.

449-80—R. M. Sayani—for pauper—Damodher Ramchunder vs Vishnu Ramchunder—Muljee and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15TH August, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·730
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·8/0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6¼ p. m.)..	83·8
Minimum do. (read at 10¼ a. m.)....	77·7
General Direction of Wind*.....	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	561
Fall of Rain*.....	0·07
Total fall during month	2·42
" " year.....	57·06

* From 12·30 a. m. to 12·30 a. m.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find the mindispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., J. M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano.....Rs.	750
Sympathetic square ..... ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs ..... ,,	1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.,

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE AND

OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES and the LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BULKLEY—August 14, at Kingston-on-Thames, Emily, the beloved wife of Major H. T. Bulkley, 3rd Belooch Regiment. (By telegram.)

MOYLAN—August 15, at Liverpool, Mary Ellen (Minnie), the beloved daughter of W. Moylan, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Bombay, aged 21 years and 11 months. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SAKER—August 6, at Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Saker, of a son.

DEATH.

GOWENLOCK—August 13, at Calcutta, James Newbery, son of James Nelson Gowenlock, aged 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882.

Now that Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood are at Alexandria, we may expect in a day or two to have some stirring news from Egypt. Operations will not be long delayed, for when the mail which came in yesterday left England, it was already becoming evident that delay was working injuriously both in a military and political point of view. Arabi Pasha was strengthening his position as the *de facto* ruler of Egypt ; he was levying taxes all over the country, and had imposed an additional impost to meet the expenses of the war. Advices from Cairo, which were published in the *Times* without any indication as to their exact source, represented that armaments were being effected on a great scale. The recruits and volunteers of Lower and Upper Egypt were coming in with enthusiasm, and were being sent forward by rail to the strategical points. The Bedouins had promised to join the army in resisting the invasion, their chief, who had been a partisan of the Khedive, having sworn to fight for Arabi if he defended the country. It appeared further according to this account, that the upper classes, and even the princes and princesses of the Khedivial family, were co-operating for the defence. The most unexpected piece of news of all is perhaps the mention that the Mussulman ladies were making preparations for the wounded. It is not necessary, of course, to place implicit faith in all these statements, forwarded from the enemy's capital ; but it is useless to close our eyes to the fact which has been made evident by all the circumstances which have occurred since the allied squadrons were sent to Alexandria, that there is a national feeling in Egypt, and that Arabi owes his power to the belief that he can best give it expression. The long delay in following up the operations against the Alexandrian forts has given him time to reorganise his forces and to call upon the country to rally to his standard. This he has done, it must be admitted, with a considerable amount of ability. In his proclamations to the Mudirs, issued immediately after the evacuation of Alexandria, he combined just the effective proportion of truth and lies to inflame the population against the Khedive and his infidel allies. There is a touch worthy of his great prototype in this sentence of the first proclamation :—"The Khedive remains at night with his women afloat among the English, and at day returns to the shore to order the continual slaughter of Moslems in the streets of Alexandria." In another proclamation he asserted that the Khedive had imprisoned the Ministers at Alexandria by the help of English soldiers, with the object of paralysing the action of the Egyptians in resisting the enemies of their faith ; and he winds up by saying that all who prove traitors to their country will not only be subjected to the severest punishment in accordance with martial law, but will be for ever accursed in a future world. To these proclamations the Khedive replied by another, dismissing Arabi Pasha from the office of Minister of War, and setting forth the grounds for the dismissal. The chief of these is the fact that the British fleet had suffered no damage of any kind excepting the death of five persons, while during ten hours it was destroying the Alexandrian forts. His Highness also reproaches Arabi with not having carried out the distinct order of a council of Ministers at which he, Arabi, and Dervish Pasha were present, not to surrender the uudismantled forts, but to strengthen them to resist the landing "of whatever Power." He neglected this order, and a subsequent one to reinforce the garrison in the forts. Arabi is charged with taking no military action, but setting out for Kafr-ed-Dowar, ordering the army to follow him. The fact that the British troops were landed and entered the town "without a single shot being fired on them" is stated to have brought shame on the Egyptian army. "But the army is not to blame. The whole blame falls on the said Pasha. The shame of the retreat will not be effaced for generations." This is, however, too clumsy to have any effect upon those to whom it is addressed. The *Standard* correspondent states that Arabi has become the national hero, and that the people regard the Khedive as a renegade who is sold to England. How different everything would have been if the operations against Alexandria were to be effected now, with Sir Garnet Wolseley's force at hand to follow up and capture or destroy Arabi's army when shelled out of the city ! The war would probably be over in forty-eight hours.

This reproach of lukewarmness in resisting the English, cast upon Arabi by Tewfik while in close amity with Admiral Seymour, whose marines mounted guard at his palace, has of course its comic side ; but it is of significance in so far as it shows clearly that the Khedive feels that to get the ear of his subjects he must denounce Arabi, not for having resisted Europeans, but for having failed to resist them effectually. The Khedive knows that there is a national feeling at the bottom of the present movement, and he is quite willing to appeal to it in words, while his acts belie him. Arabi has here the advantage, and it is therefore of special importance that the period of preparation accorded him subsequent to the precipitate bombardment of the forts, should not be needlessly prolonged. Besides the political there are also urgent military reasons for prompt action. It has been pointed out by an old resident in Egypt that the Nile in August is continuously rising, and that when it is at the flood height the making of a breach in its banks, or even in those of one of the great canals, would inundate an immense area and render the roadless country impassable even to foot soldiers. The accident...down of the banks of a canal two...produced a lake a hundred miles...by eight miles in width. We have...called attention to the danger of Arabi...tempted by the facility of the operation...resort to this means of defence. The best...to prevent his doing so is by rapid blows delivered before he has time to resort to the expedient, and above all before the Nile is at its full height. The fact that attention in England has been drawn to the possibility of this system of defence being resorted to is in itself likely to urge the generals to prompt action. At the same time implicit confidence in the judgment with which the preparations to crush Arabi's force have been thought out, is considerably impaired when we hear that with the General-in-Chief the Life Guards have arrived at Alexandria. What can heavy dray horses with twenty-three stone on their backs do in a country which at this time of year is little better than a rice-field, and through which there is not a single road, good or bad ? However, irrespective of this ornamental brigade, which would no doubt be irresistible in the shock of a charge on ground suitable to it, Sir Garnet Wolseley has a large force admirably equipped and abundantly supplied. The opportunity, not indeed of making, but of confirming, his reputation, will be a stimulus to that distinguished general's known energy, and we may feel pretty confident that he will not allow the grass to grow under his feet. Another circumstance pointing to the advisability of prompt action is the failure of the store of water upon which Alexandria has been depending since Arabi stopped the flow of the Mahmoudieh Canal. The condensing apparatus of the fleet will no doubt prove adequate to the supply of the necessities of the military force now assembled in the city, but the wants of the population cannot be so supplied. By dislodging Arabi from the position at Kafr-ed-Dowar, at which point apparently the canal has been stopped, this serious inconvenience can alone be surmounted. It is noticeable in the very interesting telegram from Suez which we publish this morning through the courtesy of the Eastern Telegraph Company that at Suez the belief is entertained that as soon as military operations commence in the Suez Canal Arabi will cut off the supply of water from the sweet-water canal. He has made preparations, it is said, to block "the Canal" at three points when the Indian Contingent arrives. If he defers this measure until then, so much the better. He may find it impossible to carry out his intention once our force is within reach. If the statement in the telegram—which is somewhat vague in its terms—be well founded, the maritime Canal may even yet be blocked. But, as the British admiral said when he was informed that a fire had broken out in the powder magazine, we shall soon know if that happens. The fact that the Canal was not blocked a month ago is under all the circumstances a reasonable source of congratulation. We may trust in our star for another week ; after that the Canal will be as safe as military and naval precautions can make it.

CERTAIN statements in our article on Tuesday are stated, on authority to which we must defer, to be unjust to the Commissioners by whom the State trials in Gujerat were held in 1857. The particular assertions which we are informed convey an erroneous impression are that the prisoners were condemned by a very summary process, that they were denied legal assistance, that they were arrested on mere suspicion, and that the Commissioners were—according to popular belief—influenced by the whispers of a native official. On these points it is stated that as a matter of fact the trials lasted for many weeks, if not for months ; that the evidence was carefully recorded by Mr. Ashburner in his own handwriting, ; and that only after his approval were capital sentences passed and executions carried out. The right of the prisoners to legal advice was recognised, and some of them employed *vakils* for their defence. While it is possible that out of many prisoners some may have been arrested on suspicion, it is stated positively that all prisoners who were convicted were arrested in arms against the State. With regard to the impression generally prevailing in Gujerat, as mentioned in our article, that the Commissioners were influenced by a native official, it is satisfactory to hear that it is denied with indignation that any such influence was at work. The official in question, it is stated, did his duty honestly and fearlessly, and became the victim of anonymous slander similar to that with which Mr. Mahadew Wassudew Barve, of Kolhapore, has lately been attacked. Upon...of much less importance it is also this offer cannot now be treated seriously. Mr. ... stated that we were misinformed, or to speak more correctly, that the general impression which undoubtedly exists is erroneous, as general impressions often are. The measures so successfully taken to improve the quality of cotton in Khandeish did not involve any exercise of extra-legal authority. It is true that Mr. Ashburner did import a very large quantity of seed from Berar, but it is not the case that the ryots were compelled to sow it. They were quite aware of its superiority, and required no pressure to induce them to exchange it for their own seed, which produced cotton of inferior quality. As a matter of fact they purchased the whole of it at cost price. Nor was the indigenous seed destroyed by official order. Cotton seed is used as fodder for cattle, and is far too valuable to be destroyed. We gladly make these rectifications, which, it may be hoped, will dissipate erroneous impressions which might otherwise pass into history.

THE restoration of Cetewayo has been decided upon, as was expected. But the restoration is, for the present at all events, to be only partial. There is to be a British Resident, and a certain portion of the Zulu territory will be reserved for the chiefs and people who object to Cetewayo's rule. By chiefs and people we are of course to understand John Dunn, *pro tem.* King of Zululand, and his friends and dependants. The institution of a British Resident was introduced into South Africa by Sir Bartle Frere, and it has not thriven there. The reason is that there is no overawing British force within hail of his Residency to enable him to speak to chiefs and people without being ridiculous. The Resident in Zululand hitherto has just been able to keep himself from being assegai'd, and nothing more. His influence in the country has been almost *nil*, for he had only a meagre escort at his command. He could not keep the chiefs from going together by the ears, or from intriguing for the return of Cetewayo. Whether he will be more successful with the restored monarch himself will depend entirely upon His Majesty's temper for the time being. It is almost certain that a Resident among the Zulus will have rather less influence upon affairs than the Resident in Nepaul has over the domestic concerns of the Ghoorkas.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ESTEEM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 28.

THE debate ... remarkable ... expected fro... the level of ... trol was ... that made ... Portsmou... of Lords. ... Bruce's speech, ... best exposition ... House, and ... of quiet ... Parliame... The ... pict... Vi...

...lit has not been ... Much had been ...he did not rise to ...efence of the Con... ...s or convincing as ..., the member for ...brook in the House ...al attention to Mr. ...o me to contain the ...riotic policy made in either ...ivened by a few touches ... are only too rare in ... the present day. ...at the charming ... July 11 of his ...e Egyptian ... does not ... a little ... been ...with ... ...ous ...pt as ...spotism ...stored to ...liberties, ...nville's own ...painful neces... ...nduct in office ...is of a vigorous ...were out of office, ...rs to use insincere ...ey are ashamed to say ...intervening in Egypt to ...s in that country ; and so ...s to persuade themselves that ...them to punish Arabi for his ...rimes. ...adstone, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Chamberlain will, they consider, be ... and the Prime Minister actually presumed so far on the credulity of the British public as to argue, from the examples of Napoleon and Cromwell, that a military despotism is always a bad thing for a country, and that therefore the enlightened Liberal Government of England is justified in going to war against Arabi. It is needless to ask how such a plea was received by the men now in power when Sir Bartle Frere put it forward to justify his attack on king Cetewayo, who assuredly was a despot if ever there was one. But it is quite possible for a military dictator to be at the same time a popular leader, and there is absolutely no evidence to show that Arabi, adventurer as he is called, does not occupy the same position in Egypt that Joubert and Kruger held in the Transvaal. We can all remember that before the war with the Boers began, we heard much the same sort of talk about the "rebels" being mere ambitious adventurers, and we were confidently assured that the bulk of the people were loyal to British rule. Sir Charles Dilke gives us as positive assurances now that the Egyptian fellaheen and their representatives in the Chambre for Notables are loyal to the Khedive, who is the protégé of the British Government, and that Arabi is an audacious rebel whom the Egyptians in general will be glad to get rid of. But the whole population of Egypt seem to pay willing obedience to the supposed rebel, while no one cares for the Khedive, who feels himself to be placed in so false a position that he was with difficulty persuaded to issue a halting, half-hearted proclamation against Arabi, who on his part had been beforehand with him, and had openly denounced him as a renegade. This mistaken view of Arabi's position may have very serious consequences. The Government have, as I have said, invented it to excuse their own inconsistency, but the excuse is a very lame one. Sir Charles Dilke says that they encouraged the National movement in Egypt till they saw it was merely a military movement ; hence the delay in taking action. But the military character of the movement ought to have been apparent in February, 1881, at the time of Arabi's first mutiny ; and, by leaving it

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

ARRIVAL OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

FAILURE OF THE WATER SUPPLY AT ALEXANDRIA.

DECREE BY THE KHEDIVE.

THE TURKISH FORCE LANDED IN CRETE.

FURTHER TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

ARABI PASHA AND THE CANAL.

THE WATER SUPPLY AT SUEZ.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY AND M. DE LESSEPS.

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 15.

The transport Calabria, with Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the Life Guards on board, arrived here to-day.

The store of water upon which Alexandria has been depending since the Mahmoudieh Canal was diverted is now failing.

The Khedive has issued a decree giving the British unlimited power to operate throughout the Isthmus of Suez.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 15.

The six thousand Turkish troops who were to have proceeded to Egypt have been landed in Crete instead.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

A reserve of 3,000 British troops of all arms will proceed immediately to the Mediterranean stations.

We have received the following telegram from the Eastern Telegraph Company :—

SUEZ, AUG. 16.

THE water supply by the sweet-water canal is not likely to be stopped until operations commence inside the Canal, but Arabi has made complete arrangements to block the Canal in more than one place if we land any troops on its banks.

Professor Palmer left Moses Wells for the desert on the 9th to procure a supply of camels, but what success he has had is not yet known.

Kaif Pasha, the new Governor appointed by the Khedive, arrived at Suez to-day. He was received with salutes of 17 guns from the flagship and field-guns of the Naval Brigade on shore.

The Seaforth Highlanders occupy the Indian Government buildings, and the Naval Brigade, consisting of 100 men, are stationed on the mound which commands the town.

As far as is known, the Turks have not yet been allowed to land at Port Said.

Arabi is stated, on good authority, to have 30,000 men encamped at Tel-el-Kebir, and 3,000 more between Chaluf and Geneffe. His cavalry patrols have been seen ten miles off Suez, and some reports give 200 as the strength of his out-post at this point.

The French authorities have been very obstructive, so much so that at one time it was thought that they were even attempting to interfere with the water supply at the docks. This difficulty has, however, been got over, and by the time the next transport from Bombay reaches there ought to be a reserve of fresh water in the dry dock of 10,000 tons. This, with the condensers that have been constructed, should meet an immediate demand, whatever happens to the sweet-water canal.

The Canal is working as usual, but ships passing through sometimes ask for the protection of a gun-boat.

Nothing has been heard of the plans of the forthcoming operations.

The opinion at Suez is that the most important of the work will be done by Indian soldiers.

The new French Ministry have promised to support M. Lesseps in procuring the neutrality of the Canal.

General Nugent has been here.

No news reaches Suez direct from Alexandria, and little is known of the state of affairs in that neighbourhood.

Men-of-war at Suez—Euryalus, Ruby, Seagull, Feline, Dragonne.

No further news of interest.

THE RESTORATION OF CETEWAYO.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

The Earl of Kimberly (Secretary of State, Colonial Department), replying to a question in the House of Lords last evening, said that the Government intends partially to restore Cetewayo, with a British Resident, at the same time reserving a portion of the Zulu territory to the chiefs and people who object to Cetewayo's rule.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

At to-day's sitting of the Legislative Council, the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the inspection of steam boilers and prime movers attached thereto was taken into consideration. The Bill is framed on the lines of Bengal Act III. of 1879, and is intended to apply only to Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, and Arracan, but may be extended to other towns by notification. The Bill is not made applicable to steam launches, as was at first suggested, as they will be better provided for by a measure relating to the survey of steamers now under consideration. The Bill as amended was passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope was added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act of 1879.

The rest of the business was merely of a formal nature.

CHOLERA AT ADEN IN 1881.

A letter from the Government of India, in the Home Department, to the Government of Bombay, regarding the outbreak of cholera at Aden in 1881, has been published. The Governor-General in Council absolves the Resident at Aden from all serious blame in respect of the failure to enter the existence of cholera in the bills of health. It appears that the outbreak at Aden, although of no great severity, was epidemic in character, and that the appearance of even a few cases at Aden must at all times be regarded as significant of the possible movement of cholera westward, and be at once reported.

OUR TELEGRAMS.

A LOCAL contemporary published in its leading columns yesterday an ill-mannered letter from its "Simla correspondent," charging the *Bombay Gazette* with having on two occasions cut out of the *Times of India* his telegrams and re-published them "as if they had been paid for as telegrams." This proceeding is described as a "disgraceful theft," "impudent," &c. The Editor of the *Times of India* can satisfy himself that the telegrams in question were not "cut" from his columns, but were as a matter of fact "paid for as telegrams," if he will call at the telegraph office and see the copy. The telegram of the 2nd August is numbered 697. With respect to another telegram, impugned, but not specified, it came from Simla the day after a telegram on the same subject had appeared elsewhere. Here is our Simla correspondent's explanation why it came a day late :—"The reason I was a day behind with the Staff appointments was that I did not know what your former correspondent, who had just left here for Egypt, had sent to you. I did not intend to send them at all; but on second thoughts I thought it possible you might not have received them." This lettter and the M. S. of the telegram can be seen at our office.

Now, will the Editor of the *Times of India* in his turn be good enough to explain how it came to pass that a long telegram which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 8th August giving an account of the dinner at Rangoon to Mr. Colquhoun, the distinguished traveller, appeared the next morning *verbatim et literatim* in the *Times of India* as from its "own correspondent." Was that a "theft ?" We will say nothing about other instances ; it is not worth while ! If we had helped ourselves to our contemporary's telegrams, it would have been a simple case of legitimate reprisal. But we have done nothing of the kind. The notion that we are dependent on the columns of our local contemporary for news from that or any quarter is too absurd. The *Bombay Gazette* may without boasting lay claim to having the largest and most efficient staff of correspondents of any journal published in India, or in Asia ; and in saying that we do not forget the fact that the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* in this respect run us close, and that many other Indian papers are distinguishing themselves by their enterprise.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 15.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant.

SUEZ, AUG. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nizam arrived here from Bombay on the morning of the 14th instant.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ per cent. do.	99⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
5 per cent. French Rentes	115¼
Bar Silver	51 15-16d

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 15.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·0

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.

At 6 a.m.	78·8
„ 10 a.m.	83·7
„ 2 p.m.	86·5
„ 4 p.m.	79·3

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The s. s. Malwa, which left Bombay on the 8th inst., arrived at Aden on Tuesday, at 1-30 p.m.

WE regret to announce the death from abscess of the liver of Surgeon J. H. Earle, in medical charge of H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., which melancholy event occurred yesterday morning at Dr. Manser's quarters at Boree-bunder. His remains were interred with the usual military honours at Sewree Cemetery last evening, the 101st Regiment N. I. furnishing the firing party. The deceased officer joined the Bombay Medical Service on the 30th of March, 1878, and served at the battle of Maiwand and siege of Kandahar in 1880, for which he received the Afghan medal.

WE regret to hear of the death at Almora, on the 3rd instant, of Lieutenant A. E. Gunning, R.A.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. COLLETT, C. B., of the 23rd Pioneers, it is understood, will most probably be appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at headquarters in the place of Colonel Gordon, C.B., who will shortly be appointed to a brigade command.

BOMBAY cricketers will be glad to see that Mr. M. R. Wyer has been distinguishing himself in England. In a match, Liverpool *vs.* Free Foresters, which was concluded the day before the mail left, Mr. Wyer played two very useful innings for his side, Liverpool, namely 23 and 40. He bowled also in the Free Foresters' first innings, but was not so successful in that line, failing to get a wicket. Liverpool won the match by 56 runs.

THE inspections of the different companies of the Agra Volunteer Corps were carried out by various officers, at different stations. G. Company, at Meerut, was inspected by General Sir R. O. Bright, K.C.B. ; J. and K. Companies, at Mhow and Khandwa, by Lieutenant-General Phayre ; H. Company, at Sabarmatti, by Major-General Wood, C.B. ; D. and E. companies at Bandikui ; C. and F. companies at Ajmere ; and A. and B. Companies, at Agra, by Brigadier-General Evans. All the reports having been forwarded to the Adjutant-General in India, the Commandant, Major W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., has been informed that the Commander-in-Chief considers "the report is quite satisfactory, and that the progress made in numbers and efficiency is creditable to the Commandant, to the Adjutant, and to the officers of companies."

MR. CURSETJEE N. SIRVAI, Assistant Collector of Bombay, in charge of the License Tax office, has been appointed Inspector of Factories under the Indian Factory Act. The European Inspector, who was deputed by the Home Government for the post, having put the Act in proper working order, has returned to England. Mr. Sirvai has been nominated to the vacant office, in addition to his own duties, with an adequate increase of salary.

ON Tuesday morning (last week), about 2 a. m., a fatal accident happened to a party of artillerymen who were marching from Barakow to Rawul Pindi. The night was very dark, and on arriving at a stream in which Major Fuller was drowned the men managed to get into the water, which was rapidly rising. Of four who were washed away, two were dragged out by their comrades ; one succeeded in reaching the top of one of the posts which support the chain alongside the causeway ; but the fourth, a man named Hall, was unfortunately drowned, and his body has not, up to the present time, been recovered.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News* :—The agent and friends of Mr. B. D. Pall Chowdry, the zemindar of Nuddea, who has been studying iron-working in England for some time past, and was employed as a probationer at the Tee Side Engine Works, and who intends to return to India in about a year, contemplate communicating with the Government of India on the subject of an iron industry in this country, with a view to ascertain the nature of the concessions which the Government would be prepared to make in the event of that gentlemen opening a manufactory on his return to this country.

WITH reference to Mr. Hope's appointment as Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council, the *Times* says :—"It has been thought desirable to revive this appointment, which was suspended under financial pressure in 1879, in consequence of the various questions connected with Public Works policy in India, which are at present under consideration."

MR. BRIGHT had an audience of Her Majesty on Tuesday to deliver up the seals of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Earl of Kimberley had an audience of the Queen and was sworn in as Chancellor of the Duchy. His lordship, it is stated, will hold the seals provisionally.

SIR E. MALET was expected to return to Egypt about the middle of this month, when Sir Auckland Colvin was to proceed to England on account of a family bereavement.

THE *Times* of July 28 announced :—With the consent of the Queen, His Serene Highness the Duke of Teck will accompany Sir Garnet Wolseley to Egypt as one of his staff.

THE *Daily News* understood that the decision arrived at by the Sultan to send troops to Egypt will have no effect upon the preparation or action of the British Forces. Sir Garnet Wolseley will not wait the arrival of the Turkish troops before pushing whatever advantage he may in the meantime have acquired.

THE *Times'* special correspondent at Alexandria records the brief verdict of the American Admiral on the bombardment :—"We don't mind admitting, Sir, that we could not duplicate that lot."

THE Khedive has received numerous letters from sympathisers in England, and replied to them. One correspondent congratulated him on his emerging from the "Valley of the Shadow of Death" through his gentlemanliness and heroism ; another expressed his willingness to send plans for rebuilding Alexandria on receipt of a hundred pounds.

VARIOUS expedients were resorted to for the purpose of removing stolen property out of the ken of the British military police in Alexandria. A funeral *cortège*, accompanied by the usual number of shrieking women, was stopped at one of the gates of the city. On examination it was found to contain loot.

AN illustrated contemporary represented Arabi on horseback,—*apropos* of which *The Times'* correspondent at Alexandria remarks, "It may be worth while to mention that the only occasion on which he was known to be astride a horse was on the famous 7th of September, when the horse was held by two soldiers."

A *Times'* telegram from Constantinople, July 28, states the rumours alleging that Arabi has declared he would resist a Turkish military occupation are untrue. He has, on the contrary, renewed his declarations of fidelity to the Sultan.

THE statement that the Alexandria Custom House was looted of £25,000 is contradicted. The safe contained about this amount. To open it the soldiers had applied too strong a charge of guncotton, with the result that the safe and contents had been shivered to pieces. Nearly the whole amount was ultimately recovered from the *débris*, sifted from the rubbish by the energy of the acting director, Mr. Seligkusel, and his assistants.

MR. GLADSTONE'S statement about collecting an additional charge on the income-tax for the second half of the current financial year has (the *Daily News* says) greatly puzzled the House of Commons. We understand that the intention is to charge an income-tax of eightpence in the pound on all dividends on the current half-year, the additional charge falling upon salaries and other earnings being equalised in the annual payment collected in January.

IN the House of Commons on July 28, Admiral Sir J. Hay asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was intended to move that the thanks of the House be given to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, Captain Hunt-Grubbe, and the officers, seamen, and marines for their conduct on the 11th July at Alexandria. Mr. Gladstone said Her Majesty was deeply sensible of her obligations to the gallant Admiral and to the officers under his command. Beyond that he could not go. By usage it was left to the Government of the day to make proposals of the kind, and they manifestly must reserve their decision. It must be borne in mind that up to the present communications had all been by telegraph, and the first lengthened despatch had only been received this morning. With regard to the allegations that the fires in Alexandria were due to the shells of the British fleet, Mr. Easton, who was well known in Alexandria, had written to him stating that it was abundantly clear that the burning of Alexandria was not caused by the action of the fleet.

IT is to be remarked as a sign of the times, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, that on the list of names of the staff and commands of the expeditionary force are to be found two artillery officers and one engineer. And when they are examined, how natural it appears that men of such reputation should be in the places assigned to them. Sir John Adye as chief of the staff, Sir E. Hamley as commander of a division, Gerald Graham leading a brigade, seem as naturally in their places as if the idea of artillerymen and engineers commanding troops of the other arms had never been regarded as something akin to revolution. It has not been thought odd that officers of the line or cavalry should command all arms, and after to-day there is an end of the matter. In Germany, when the field artillery had rather gone to sleep, a line officer was made Inspector-General of Artillery, and in all countries on the Continent artillery and engineer officers frequently obtain positions of command over the three arms.

REGARDING the attitude of France on the Egyptian question, the *St. James's Gazette* wrote on July 28 :—More important than the rumours as to what Italy may or may not do are these positive reports about what France has resolved upon. On Saturday there was a meeting of the Committee of the French Senate to deliberate on the credits demanded by the Government. It was a secret session ; but it appears from several independent reports that M. de Freycinet declared before the Committee that unless Europe issued a commission of intervention (which he did not expect would be done) he should leave England to act alone and would confine himself to the protection of the Suez Canal—"a question quite distinct from the restoration of order in Egypt." "All that France has arranged to do is to take measures jointly with England for the security of the Suez Canal. To that end various points on the Canal are to be occupied by the English and French forces ; the latter occupying the Canal from Port Said to Ismailia, while the English will take charge of that portion of it between Ismailia and Suez." At this one of the members of the Committee asked a question which elicited a very pregnant reply. Understanding that Ismailia and Port Said would be garrisoned by a French force, he wanted to know whether, in the event of the water-supply of those places being cut off by a raiding party, the French would not march to Cairo. "M. de Freycinet replied : Decidedly not. The troops would have to trust to distilled sea water." However, at the time we go to press the whole position of the French Government seems to be extremely questionable. It is hard to say what the French Government is, or what it will be to-morrow.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram from Paris, July 28, says :—It is said that the Government, recoiling before the Ministerial crisis, brought about by the Peace Party, threatens to withdraw their demand for supplementary credits, completely disengaging itself from Egyptian affairs, and leaving England and Turkey to settle the question.

ON Saturday, the 22nd July, Peter Sandells, a Waterloo veteran, aged 97, died at the Christchurch Workhouse of the St. Saviour's Union, where he had been an inmate for the last 12 years. He belonged to the 2nd Battalion of the 73rd Regiment of Foot, and was also one of the party who fired over the grave of Sir John Moore.

THE Duke of Westminster's marriage to Lady Catherine Cavendish was to take place at the Earl of Leicester's seat at Holkam on July 29, the day after the mail left. The ceremony was to be strictly private.

THE grand jury at the Middlesex sessions have returned a true bill against Lord Albert Pelham-Clinton, who is charged with having obtained, by false pretences from Mr. Isidor Weil. It will be remembered that the prosecutor elected to be bound over to prosecute under the Vexatious Indictments Act.

SAYS the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—The appointment of Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., to a county-court judgeship will be received with very general satisfaction. The present generation of lawyers and politicians have almost forgotten that Mr. Hughes was either the one or the other ; but Tom Brown still lives and flourishes, if possible, more vigorously than ever. In Mr. Hughes Lord Selborne has selected a competent lawyer for a post in which competent lawyers are not always found, while he has distinctly raised the status of this important portion of the judiciary by the appointment of a public man of Mr. Hughes's mark. As the functions of the county-court judge are daily growing in importance, everything which adds to the moral and intellectual prestige of the office is to be welcomed, and such we take the nomination of Mr. Hughes to be.

DR. CLOSE, ex-Dean of Carlisle, has entered a warm protest against the Salvation Army. He says that no one who can read that fearful publication the *War Cry* without horror and indignation can be a devout Christian ; while the *Little Soldier* he says, boldly tramples the Fifth Commandment under foot. "It appears to me that the teaching of these publications is the subversion of our social system, and tends directly to the uprooting of every Christian Church. Some of these writers and speakers are really like maniacs casting out fire and dirt ; and should this monstrous system prevail the consequences are truly appalling." He further says that the Army has drawn away a number of steady and pious men and women from their own religious bodies ; charges it with the guilt of wide, extended, and persistent Sabbath-breaking, with scattering the idea of a Church and sacraments to the winds, and with meeting all sacred and holy names and things with profanity. He advises the clergy to be up and doing if they do not wish to lose their helpers and communicants ; and he expresses his satisfaction that the Queen has acted with such wisdom in refusing to help the body, and regrets that others in high position have not manifested like prudence and discernment.

MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, United States Minister to China, has arrived at Shanghai.

THE Shanghai papers report that some Chinese are about to start paper mills in China. There are to be two at Ningpo, one at Canton, and one at Shanghai.

THERE has always, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, been a difficulty as to whether a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army commences to count qualifying service for the brevet rank of Colonel from the actual date of his appointment, or from the date of his taking up the duties of it. This has now been definitely settled by Lord Hartington, who has directed that the rules on this point may be assimilated to those in practice in the British Service. Therefore, the actual date borne by an appointment will be taken as the commencement of the service qualifying an officer of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for the brevet of Colonel.

CROP AND WEATHER REPO

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH

GENERAL REMARKS.—The very he
the extreme south-west of the Madras
and in Coorg has somewhat diminished,
still heavy. In other parts of the Madras Pres
dency it has continued to be light, except in Gan
jam. In Mysore rain fell in varying quantities in all
districts. In the Nizam's Territories only light
showers occurred in Berar : rainfall was good. In
the Bombay Presidency it was good in some dis
tricts and deficient in a few. In the Central Pro
vinces it was generally fair, though heavy in some
districts.

In Central India and Rajputana the rainfall was
good in some States, light in others, and a break
occurred in a few States. In the Punjab there
was rain in all but four districts, light, except in
Amritsar. In the North-Western Provinces and
Oudh good rain fell everywhere, excepting one or
two districts. From Bengal rain in varying quan
tities is reported from all districts. In Assam and
British Burma good rain fell in all districts, except
Prome.

Agricultural prospects are favourable in both
these Provinces ; ploughing, sowing, and trans
planting are progressing. In Bengal more rain
would be beneficial in many parts for autumn crops
and the winter rice. In the North-Western Pro
vinces and Oudh the prospects of the kharif crops
are generally favourable, but here also more rain is
needed in some districts. In the Punjaub sowings
have been completed or nearly so, and prospects
are good here as well as in the Rajputana and
Central India States. In the Central Provinces a
break in the wet weather is still needed for weed
ing operations in some districts ; prospects of the
kharif crops are favourable.

In the Bombay Presidency sowings have mostly
been completed, and rice is being transplanted in
some parts ; more rain seems wanted in the Deccan.
In Berar the cotton and *kharif* crops are in good
condition. In the Nizam's Territories also crops
are in good condition, but more rain in needed. In
Mysore wet cultivation in some parts requires more
water, while in others excessive rain has done
some damage ; but on the whole prospects are
favourable here and also in Coorg. In the Madras
Presidency standing crops are, with a few excep
tions, in fair condition.

The barometer had risen in all parts of Northern
India and in the central and western parts of the
Peninsula up to the 9th instant, but a slight fall
set in on the 10th. The break in the rains, how
ever, continues in North-Western India, where dry
weather has set in. Atmospheric conditions some
what resemble those of August 1880.

Madras.—General prospects fair.

Bombay.—Sowing mostly completed ; transplanta
tion in progress ; river high in Sind ; breaches in Suk
kur and Nara canals submerging villages in Sukkur
and Nowshera talukas ; rains generally abating in
Presidency districts and much wanted in Kaladgi,
Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and parts of Dharwar ;
locusts in Nasik and Khandesh ; fever and cattle-
disease in some districts ; cholera in Belgaum, Satara,
Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Thana, Kaira, and parts of
Kathiawar.

Bengal.—General prospects in these provinces
not very satisfactory owing to scanty rainfall ;
cultivation of amud rice for the most part
greatly interfered with, save in Orissa and
parts of Chota Nagpur where there has been
sufficient rain, and in Durbhunga, Purneah, Chitta-
gong and a few other districts where good rain
fell during the week ; more rain is also urgently re
quired for autumn crops in many places ; fever has
appeared in some districts, it is said to be increasing
in Nuddea ; cases of cholera still reported from some
districts.

N. W. Provinces and Oudh.—Good rain through
out the province, but more is still required in
Benares, Allahabad, Sitapur, Farukabad, and
Meerut ; kharif prospects generally favourable ;
prices falling slightly in Gorukpur, Cawnpore, and
Saharanpur, elsewhere stationary or falling ; cholera
continues, and slight fever has appeared in
Meerut and Bareilly ; cattle-disease continues in
Oudh, but is decreasing in Kumaun.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Amritsar,
Sialkot, Lahore, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and
Dera Ismail Khan districts ; rinderpest in Rawal-
pindi tehsil and measles in Pindigheb have nearly
disappeared ; health good ; prices steady.

Central Provinces.—Weather cloudy, with slight
showers ; in some districts heavy rain ; break
much needed for weeding operations ; prospects of
kharif crops favourable ; cholera still reported ;
prices continue stationary.

British Burmah.—Cholera in Akyab, Tharra-
waddy, Prome and Thyetmyo, and several cases in
a few other districts, otherwise public health good ;
rain-disease continues ; more rain in Prome and
Thyetmyo, but not yet enough for all parts of those
districts ; cultivation prevented in portions of
Thonegwa by floods and excessively high tides ;
agricultural operations generally going on well.

Assam, Cachar.—Weather cloudy ; prospects of
tea, dumahi, and murali crop satisfactory ; trans-
planting sali crop continues ; common rice 25 seers
per rupee ; public health good ; death of 6 cows by
cattle-disease reported from Lakhimpur.

Mysore and Coorg.—Rain has fallen copiously in
the Kolar, Anumkur, Shooga, and Kadur districts,
moderately elsewhere ; standing crops generally in
good condition in parts of the Hassan and Shimoga
districts ; crop somewhat injured from excessive
rain ; sowing operations in active progress ;
prospects very good ; fever, dysentery, and
diarrhœa prevalent in parts ; prices stationary.

Mysore and Coorg.—Rain continues to fall
generally throughout the Mysore State ; at others
excessive rain has done some damage and is re-
tarding the transplanting of seedlings ; in Kolar
the rain has been scanty ; crops generally in good
condition and prospects are favourable ; small-pox,
fever, and murrain prevail in many places ; prices
satisfactory.

Berar and Hyderabad (Hyderabad.)—Kharif crops
in good condition, rabi sowings postponed on
account of breaks in weather ; prices—wheat 16,
common rice 10½, white juari 25½, yellow juari 30,
and tur 26 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India States, Morar (Gwalior.)—Health
and prospects good.

Rajputana, Jeypore (Aug. 8th.)—Prices steady ;
cholera is slightly on the increase in the city.

Nepal, Katmandu (Aug. 3rd)—Hot and oppressive
weather for the past week ; the prosects of the rice
crop are so far good.

THE KOLHAPORE LIBEL CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Gunesh Narayen, editor of the *Mahrashtra Mitra*, appeared before Mr. Webb to answer a summons charging him with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wasoo-dew Barve, State Karbharee of Kolhapore.

Mr. Little, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution ; and the accused appeared in person.

Before the case was called on, the accused said to the court that he was willing to offer an apology to the complainant in respect of the allegations made against him in the *Mahrashtra* newspaper.

The magistrate replied that it was not for him to accept an apology. The accused should propose it direct to Mr. Barve.

Mr. Little, after looking into some papers handed over to him by the accused, asked the magistrate to adjourn the case for a week, as he wished to go through the papers on the authority of which the accused said the articles were published. The defendant having offered an apology, he (Mr. Little) would probably have to ask at the next hearing to allow him to withdraw the charge.

The case was then adjourned for a week.

Mr. Little said that there was another case fixed for hearing that day in which Ramchandra Vish-wanath Joshee Shrigonshekar was charged with perjury. The accused, against whom a warrant had been issued last week, was not to be found in Bombay, but it was likely that he was hiding himself in Poona or Kolhapore.

The magistrate said that he had no power to send the warrant to the native State of Kolhapore, unless a *prima facie* case was made out against the accused. A warrant would then have to be sent with a letter to the magistrate at Kolhapore, requesting him to surrender the accused.

PRESENTING A LOADED REVOLVER.

JOHN MURRAY, an engine-driver in the employ of the Kandahar Railway, was charged before Mr. Ryan with criminally intimidating Duncan Brown, an inspector in charge of the fire brigade at the Prince's Dock, by presenting a loaded revolver at him.

The complainant deposed that the defendant, whom he had never seen before, came to his house on Tuesday night at about 8 o'clock. He was accompanied by Mr. Allison, a stevedore, employed at the Prince's Dock. Mr. Allison, in answer to the witness, said that he had called on him to inquire into the truth of the statements he had made in the morning. The witness replied that he had nothing more to say upon the matter, whereupon the accused rose from his seat at a table, and calling the witness "a d—lying cur," struck him by the breast. Witness then took up a chair, saying that if the defendant kicked up a row," he would have to defend himself. The defendant had at the time drawn out a revolver and pointed it at the witness. At this the latter slipped out of the door, and went down.

Duncan Allison, the stevedore, said that he was informed on Tuesday morning by the complainant that Murray was knocking about the previous day in a buggy with his wife. Murray called on the witness at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and said that he wished the scandal regarding him to be cleared up. They went together to Mr. Brown's house, where they were seated in the drawing-room. The witness asked Mr. Brown to give his authority for making the statement regarding the accused that morning. As the complainant would not give any direct reply for some time, the defendant called him names and got up from his seat. They were going to fight, when the witness interposed. But the complainant took up a chair, after which Murray drew out a revolver, and took aim at his adversary. The witness said to the defendant, "Don't you use that revolver ; this is the wrong country for it." The complainant slipped away by the back door, and Murray told witness that he did not know how much injury the com-plainant had done to him. They then left the com-plainant's house. The witness added that when the complainant had made the statement to him, he had said that he could prove it.

Inspector Ingram, doing duty at the Prince's Dock, deposed to having arrested the accused.

The magistrate then framed a charge of criminal intimidation, and remarked that it was a very serious one.

The defendant said he had been slandered by the complainant, and he had been to his house for the purpose of asking him to substantiate his charge. He had acted under provocation, and the chair had, in the first instance, been lifted against him by the complainant. He had no intention to use the revolver, and would have only used the butt-end, if the complainant had struck him with the chair. He was not in a temper—in fact, he was laughing when he saw the prosecutor bolt downstairs.

The magistrate.—You must see how dangerous it is to carry about a loaded revolver in a city like Bom-bay, which is in itself an offence. It is a very serious matter ; and I hold that this charge is proved against you. Though it will probably in-terfere with your prospects very seriously, it is my duty to pass a sentence of imprisonment on you. It is in the interest of peace and good order.

The defendant begged that he might be given the chance of a fine. He was on leave, which expired shortly.

The complainant said he did not wish to press the

istrate said he had to consider what the in a case of this sort. His Worship House of Correction and to pay a ult of payment, the accused r imprisonment for two m jail, he was to be ,500 to keep the

SE.

YESTERDA e case against Moolje defendant was charged with de essowjee by printing and publish ati hand-bill reflecting upon his character.

Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Jaaardhun and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendant.

Mr. Pherozeshaw said that Mr. Inverarity on the last occasion informed the Court that he would justify the allegations made by the accused in the hand-bill the subject-matter of the charge. He had proved by means of witnesses that the allegations made in the hand-bill were false, and it was now for Mr. Inverarity to adduce evidence to prove that they were true. Mr. Pherozeshaw then cited law on the point, and asked that the defendant should bring evidence for justification, a *prima facie* case having been made out against him.

Mr. Inverarity called upon Mr. Pherozeshaw to put the complainant in the witness-box for cross-examination, as promised by him on the last occasion.

Mr. Pherozeshaw remarked that there was no-thing laid down in the Act that the complainant should be put in the witness-box in a case like the present, where he, by means of independent wit-nesses, proved the identity of the accused and the falsity of the allegations made against the com-plainant.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that his client had been put to considerable expense and inconvenience by the course adopted by the prosecution, and con-tended that if the complainant did not venture to subject himself to cross-examination the case should be dismissed.

Mr. Pherozeshaw argued that the complainant in a case like the present need not necessarily be placed in the witness-box for cross-examination.

The magistrate remarked that in a criminal pro-secution the complainant was bound to go into the witness-box. It was, he thought, contrary to the whole course of criminal legislation that the prose-cutor should be excused from entering the witness-box. He could not in the first place frame a charge against the accused until the complainant was exa-mined on oath and cross-examined.

Mr. Pherozeshaw asked that the point of law might be referred to the High Court for opinion.

The magistrate said that the point was so clear that he would not consent to refer it for the opinion of the superior Court.

Mr. Pherozeshaw said he had no further evidence to adduce, and closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity then asked the magistrate to dis-miss the charge under the circumstances.

The magistrate said that as the complainant did not choose to appear in the witness-box he would dismiss the complaint.

The defendant was thereupon discharged.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, ladies' badminton afternoon.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 15th :—Inchulva (s), from Liverpool. 16th :—Kashgar (s), Trieste ; Chilka (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—Spanish man-of-war Aragon, for Manilla ; Euphrates (s), Persian Gulf ; Lucinda (s), and Avoca (s), Suez.

ASSAULT.—Gabriel Pereira was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Rita Pauline, woman. He was fined Rs. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Principia and Inch-mornish left the dock on Tuesday ; and the s. s. In-chulva entered, and the s. s. Avoca left, it yesterday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Members are informed that the ground behind the Marine-lines will be available for practice in tent-pegging and tilting at the ring this evening.

AN EASY CALCULATOR.—Mr. Kasinath Sadashev has compiled and published a series of very detailed tables to assist purchasers of goods in calculating the value per ton, cwt., &c., of articles at given prices per lb. or candy.

THEFT.—Succaram Gopal was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 12, the property of Dowlut Appajee. He was fined Rs. 25, or in default sen-tenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprison-ment.

ACCIDENT.—Ittoo Gunnoo, a labourer employed in the Government Mint, was yesterday injured by some machinery which was slung by a chain falling upon him and crushing his left leg. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where amputation of the leg was found necessary.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Esplanade, on the body of Tolatue DeCruz, aged forty-five years. Deceased was a cook out of employ and an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—Report of cases pro-secuted by the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, during the week ending the 12th instant :—Horses, lame 9 ; bullocks, lame 23, sore neck 31, tumours on neck 3, emaciated 6, unshod 2, sores on body 1, cruelly beaten 1 ; total number of cases 76.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Byculla, on the body of a Hindu man, name unknown, who was found drowned at the Sunklee Tank. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been drowned in the Sunklee Tank, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is no evidence to say."

STRANGE CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—The following curious paragraph appears in the *Deccan Herald* :—We learn from a contemporary that on the 31st ultimo a boy named Mahomed was found in a shut portmanteau of a traveller at the Nagpore station. The child had on its person jewellery worth Rs. 2,000. The traveller is now in the custody of the police.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital, on the body of Richard Rowland, aged about thirty years. Deceased was a European fireman, who, on Sunday, having he was admitted into hospital complaining of pains in his stomach and hardness of breathing, and died shortly after admission. A post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased was made by Dr. Manser, the Surgeon of the hospital, who was of opinion that death was due to heart-disease. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—As all bank holidays are now fixed by Government, and are legalised under section 26 of the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881" and notified in the *Government Gazette*, it will no longer be necessary for the Exchange Banks to advertise, as they were in the habit of doing when their holi-days were regulated by custom and settled by them-selves. The list of holidays for the current year is as follows :—

For Cocoanut day.—Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th August, 1882.

For Ganesh Chatturthi.—Saturday, the 16th Sep-tember, 1882.

For Parsee New Year.—Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th September, 1882.

For Dassara.—Saturday and Monday, the 21st and 23rd October, 1882.

For Diwali.—Friday, Saturday, and Monday, the 10th, 11th, and 13th November, 1882.

For Christmas.—Saturday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 26th December, 1882.

For New Year.—Saturday, the 30th December, 1882.

CRICKET, POONA *vs* AHMEDNAGAR.—The match played at Ahmednagar on Friday and Saturday last resulted in a victory for the Poona Gymkhana by eight wickets. An account of the match will be published shortly.—*Deccan Herald.*

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE following scores were made at the Colaba range yesterday in the competition for the D. Com-pany challenge cup, at 200, 300, and 500 yards, re-gulation targets, position, and scoring, seven shots at each distance :—

| | 200 yds. | 300 yds. | 500 yds. |

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

Sale of unserviceable and spare Fire Brigade's and Police Department's Stock.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop's Compound, Horse Bunder, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 1-30 p.m., consisting of copper rivetted leather hose with couplings, bugles, valve guards and studs, ferrules, gauge glasses, cocks, suckstion hose, with couplings, boiler mountings, tank, sets of harness, scales, copper rivets, steam gauges, writing desks, chairs, benches, iron water closets, hose reel horse, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th August, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following—

A choice collection of samples of fancy goods such as electro-plated tea services, spare teapots, waiters, cruets, mugs, toast racks, spoons and forks, leather bags, bill cases, scraps, albums, briarwood and meerschaum pipes, writing folios, inkstands, desks and lot of papermache articles, &c.,

Also

An assortment of fancy ornamental glassware comprising numerous writing and toilet requisites.
75 cases Maconochie Bro. Provisions.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th August, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable LANDED PROPERTY at Upper Duncan-road, opposite to Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. John Treacher, a very valuable landed property [illegible] standing thereon, situated within [illegible] Bombay, at Duncan-road, registered [illegible] Revenue under No. 2107, [illegible] of Assessment under [illegible] payment of rent [illegible] said premises [illegible] deeds, the title [illegible] follows, [illegible] or parcel of Government ground, together [illegible]

Auction Sale of choice and rare plants at "Westfield," Breach Candy, [illegible]

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 6-30 a. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at "Westfield," Breach Candy, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of very rare and choice ferns, also crotons, begonias, dracyceros, cinnamomum, maranta, rotundifolium, versi-color, evansiana, disraeli, araucaria, and other flowering shrubs, the property of the Hon'ble Justice MELVILL.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th August, 1882.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

Can always be had at the undernoted address.
It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.
[illegible]rance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain [illegible]NTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, [illegible] safe and mild preparation, and is [illegible]d for Children. Sold in Bottles by

[illegible]NT & SON,
[illegible]DLERS
[illegible]AKERS,
[illegible]REET,
[illegible].V.S.,
[illegible]TES,
[illegible]s. 5:
[illegible]per
[illegible]oth
[illegible]g packed.
[illegible] are sold
[illegible]and Rs. 20
[illegible]25 each.
[illegible]gistered
[illegible]tters.
[illegible]rders
[illegible]on.
[illegible]ue

SHERRIES.

TO meet the growing demand for PALE, LIGHT, DRY WINES we have received the following SPECIALLY SELECTED for us by one of our principals in Spain :—

		Rs.	a.
Per dozen quarts	... Copper capsule	27	0
Do.	... Purple capsule	36	0

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

POONA SEASON.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners, who have been specially engaged from England.
Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES BY TERMS FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES

BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Oper faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

[illegible] proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves [illegible] through Bombay with one of our metal [illegible]

[illegible] the few years since we [illegible]despread reputation for [illegible]d solidity of construction [illegible] on their merits. As a [illegible]ready proved their fitness in

[illegible]EUBA & CO.,
[illegible] & CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.	
Silks Black	...from	2	4	per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from	3	8 each.
Ditto Colored	... „	2	11	„	Ditto Ball	... „	9	0 „
Satins all shades ...	... „	1	9	„	Underlinen in Great Varieties.			
Velvets	... „	2	0	„	Flowers Ditto ..			
Velveteens colored ...	... „	1	8	„	Feathers Ditto ...			
Ditto Black	... „	1	8	„	Fans Ditto ...			
Sateens all Shades ...	... „	0	8	„	Ribbons in all shades and widths			
Grenadines	... „	0	5	„	Handkerchiefs... ...	...from	1	8 doz.
Alpacas	... „	0	6	„	Gloves Kid white and colored...	„	1	4 per pair.
Serges Blue	... „	1	2	„	„ „ Black and colored	„	1	8 „
Muslins white and fancy,	... „	0	4½	„	„ Silk Black ...	„	0	15 „
Lawns	... „	0	2½	„	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons...	„	1	6 „
Merinos all Shades ...	... „	1	6	„	„ „ 3 Buttons...	„	1	12 „
„ Black ...	... „	0	13½	„	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for...	„	0	8 „
Pompadours, fast colours	... „	0	5	„	Linen Collars all shapes	...from	2	12 dozen.
Batistes all shades ...	... „	0	6	„	Linen Cuffs	... „	4	2 „
Nets all colors	... „	0	6	„	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	„	5	8 each.
Frillings	... „	0	1½	„	Ditto untrimmed	„	5	12 each.
Cash's Frillings all widths	... „	0	14	„	Hats Riding	„		
Fringes Black Silk ...	... „				Hoisery in all qualities and prices.			

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST-STREET, POONA. (now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated CAMPAIGN WATCHES, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are :—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch	...Rs.	25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ...	„	30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ...	„	35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish	„	40

[illegible] watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an im[illegible]nt of hard usage.

[illegible]EARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

[illegible]CKS AND COMPANY,
POONA,
1, East Street.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

D. W. D.

FINEST IRISH WHISKY.

THE DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THESE unequalled WHISKIES are distilled *exclusiv ly* in POT STILLS from the best Grain and with the celebrated *e*orth Dublin Brewing Water, used only by the Dublin Whisky Distillery Company, Limited, and one other Distillery in Ireland.

One Leaf Fine Old	...	...Rs. 26 0
Three Leaves Finest Old	...	... „ 27 8

BOTTLED IN BOND IN DUBLIN FOR INDIA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FREDERICK LIDDELL STEEL has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm from 1st August.

WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 16th August, 1882.

NOTICE.

MR. BRADY NICHOLSON has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm per procuration during Mr. JAMES DICKSON'S ABSENCE or until further notice.

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have TAKEN OVER the AGENCY of the above Company from W. M. MACAULAY and Co.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, Aug. 16, 1882.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have TAKEN OVER the AGENCY of the above Company from W. M. MACAULAY and Co.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, Aug. 16, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.
NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS AND AGENTS.

FIRE ENGINES can be had of our own make and design on shortest notice.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN [illegible]
Defencer

YARN DYED KHAKI D[illegible]

THE MUIR MILLS COMPA[illegible]
Cawnpore, have a large stock of th[illegible]
lities and shades as approved for the [illegible]
pean and Native Troops. Samples and [illegible]
on application to

MANAGING

C. STEPHENS & SONS
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
173, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of an IRON OVER-BRIDGE for FOOT PASSENGERS, for Wardha Station.

Plans, specification, and condition of contract may be seen on application at the Chief Engineer's Office, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th instant, where also forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders on these forms only endorsed "Tender for Supply of Iron Over-Bridge for Wardha Station" addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, will be received at his Office up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire Madras time) on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.
Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1807.
BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street.
LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including address when registered, 3 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, can be had of the Bombay Agents, SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SPECIALITY WATCH, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, LONDON, at 2 Guineas, Keyless, in Silver open-faced case, with Crystal glass. SOUNDY & Co., Agents for Bombay.

PARKINSON and FRODSHAM'S Silver, Keyless, Lever Speciality WATCH, far superior and cheaper than foreign Watches, SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents.

WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, can be had of the Bombay Agents at the same cost as if a remittance is sent to London, and the Watch can be inspected before purchase. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, by PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, stand unequalled for solidity of construction, neatness in appearance, durability of the works, or economy in cost. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents for Bombay.

WATCHES AT 2 GUINEAS, plus importation charges, deliverable in Bombay, in perfect going order, SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Agents for Parkinson and Frodsham, London.

JEWELLERY, a choice collection of brilliant and other Gem Rings, Diamond Ear Studs, Hoop Rings, &c., &c. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
NICE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

			Rs.	a.
Bicycle Bells, Nickel	...		0	12
Do. Head Lamps	...		4	0
Champagne Nippers, Nickel	...		1	8
Door Springs	...		1	0
Corkscrews ... ... from annas 12 to			1	8
Garden Syringes, Brass, Rose and Jet	...		4	0
Patent Pad-locks, Nickel Plated ...	...		4	0
Pencils, Copying Ink...	...		1	0
Railway Key, Key-ring and Corkscrew	...		1	0
Tooth-picks, perfumed, in boxes ...	...		0	2
Fifteen Puzzles	...		0	12
Whistles ... ...from annas 8 to			1	8
Wire Sponge Baskets	...		0	8
Watch-keys, adjustable	...		1	0
Folding Tables ... ... from Rs. 6 to			12	0
Novelty Tools...	...		0	12
Tea Bells, bronze	each		0	12
„ „ Nickel	„		1	0
Wooden Brackets	...		0	12
Iron Coffee Mills	...		2	8
Card Counters	...		2	0
Coffee Pot Stands	...		0	8
Picnic Knife, Fork and Spoon in one ...	...		1	8
Hammocks	...		4	0
Lemon Squeezers, Wood and China ...	...		1	4
Gold Paint, mixed	...			8
Luminous Paint	...		1	0
Boxwood Salad Spoon and Fork ...	...		0	8
Toast Forks	...			

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BAMPART-ROW.

NOTICES.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 30, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month; At age 40, would cost about Rs. 31 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

[illegible]'S
[illegible]LE
[illegible]RISER.
[illegible]E GALLON.
[illegible]D."
[illegible]E."
[illegible]AGENT.
[illegible]P.
[illegible]. AGENTS.
[illegible] CO.
[illegible] CIRCLE.
[illegible]REACHER & CO.,
[illegible]S & CO., THOMSON
& TAYLOR, [illegible]O., and M. RENNARD.
MADRAS [illegible]RTON & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
[illegible]LLER.
[illegible]ters and Proprietors,
[illegible]nd, U. S. A.

[illegible]ILY MEDICINE
[illegible]'S TRIAL.
[illegible]efully prepared
[illegible]BLE COMPOUND.
[illegible]ORPION STINGS
[illegible]

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, disfiguring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. As a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to vigorous health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, discomfort within the region of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in action, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of [illegible] comfort within 24 hours. In fact, no safer [illegible] health [illegible] Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made [illegible] Bedford Laboratory, London, whose [illegible] only by J. PEPPER. [illegible] 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by [illegible] name is on every label. Bot[illegible] essential medicine for [illegible] all Chemists. [illegible] most valuable and [illegible] generally [illegible] India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies [illegible]

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOULTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA :
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.

The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office :—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH.

Age.	With Profits. Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.	30 Years.	Age.	Without Profits. Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	29 0 0	63 11 4	40 2 0	25	26 3 4	57 10 0	36 4 8	
30	31 0 8	67 12 8	42 13 4	30	28 1 4	61 5 4	38 12 8	
35	34 5 4	72 2 8	45 5 4	35	31 1 4	65 5 4	41 8 8	0
40	39 3 4	77 10 0	49 8 8	40	35 7 4	70 5 4	44 13 4	

Claims paid without the usual delay of three months.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, Tables of premia and full information may be had on application to

GRAHAM & CO., Calcutta,
General Agents for India,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
996 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 34,80,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per-cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 90 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished.

FOR SALE,

AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

JUST LANDED PER EX S. S. DRYBURGH ABBEY,

AN elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.

An elegant second-hand miniature Brougham built by King.

OFFICIAL MAP

OF THE DELTA,

LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,

PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bom*[illegible]

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1882.

EGYPT.

A SKIRMISH AT RAMLEH.

On July 24th *The Times'* Correspondent telegraphed:—

Early this morning Sir Archibald Alison, accompanied by 600 men and taking two pieces of artillery —seven-pounders—started for Ramleh, with the object of securing the Waterworks Hill. This position, which formed the head-quarters of Sir Ralph Abercromby at the Battle of Alexandria, has an importance to which I have already alluded. It is, perhaps, the highest ground within a radius of 10 miles from Alexandria. It is about equidistant from the sea and the Canal, and it overlooks the position of Arabi.

The approaches to it from the rebel camp are in two lines—one, the line of the Canal, from Arabi's right to the left of the hill, the other the line of the railway across the Canal bridge, from Arabi's left to the right of the hill. This hill commands the pumping station of the Ramleh waterworks, and it was of extreme importance to secure it against any attack of the enemy. Upon reaching the hill without encountering opposition, Sir Archibald threw out pickets, one to his left to the Canal line, another to his right on the railway bridge.

The enemy's camp was distinctly visible at a distance of about five miles. Bodies of troops were seen moving forward, and at about 8 fire was opened on our pickets with shell and shrapnel. The shells were well directed, but, fortunately, did no damage. Our men returned the fire, and some desultory shooting went on for about two hours in the direction of our left, but without any apparent loss on either side.

Meanwhile about 100 horsemen had appeared on the bridge on our right, within 400 yards of our pickets. Shots were exchanged and one of the enemy is said to have been killed. We suffered no loss. Both parties at length retired and entrenched themselves.

The matter was of no great importance, but we have taken a position which we required to hold. The enemy may possibly attempt to force it to-morrow, and our men have, therefore, been reinforced with two nine-pounders. Sir Archibald has returned to head-quarters and the Ramleh force is under the command of Colonel Thackwell, of the South Staffordshire Regiment.

At Ramleh pillaging is still going on. The Redifs, or Reserves, old soldiers, come in form Aboukir, loaf about till they find an opportunity, then enter a house, and if they chance to find a native they promptly hand him over as a pillager.

The following telegraphic despatch was received from Major-General Sir A. Alison by the Secretary of State for War on July 25:—

"July 24, 1882, 11 p.m. (Alexandria," July 25, 9-8 a.m.)

"Malabar, with one and a half battalion, arrived last night. At 3 o'clock this morning mounted infantry marched for the position in front of Ramleh barracks, which I intended to occupy at 6 o'clock. I followed by train, with Rifles, two seven-pounder naval guns, and some Sappers. On arriving at Ramleh I found the ridge occupied by the mounted infantry. This ridge lies half-way between the Khedive's Palace on the west and the Mahmoudieh Canal. It commands the bridge by which the Cairo Railway crosses that canal, and the point at which the canal, running from Alexandria parallel to the railway to the sea, inclines inland towards Arabi's position. The key of this ridge is the tower of the Ramleh Waterworks, a strong defensible building. I occupied this position at once with the Rifles, under Ashburnham, and guns, and established outposts at the railway bridge and in front of the canal bend. Shortly after we were in position, a small force of Arabi's cavalry, followed by infantry, advanced towards the railway bridge, where they met the fire of the Rifles. After exchanging shots for some time the cavalry retired rapidly on the Mahmoudieh Canal. The enemy's advance was more decided; considerable force of cavalry, and two horse artillery guns, pushed on rapidly, the guns coming into action briskly; infantry followed, and the movements of a considerable body of troops were observed upon the high ground behind. Arabi's attack was not pushed home, and the fire of his guns, brisk for some time, gradually died away. Firing ceased. There were no casualties on our side."

THE BRITISH POSITION AT RAMLEH.

A TELEGRAM from the *Times'* Correspondent, dated Head-quarters, Ramleh Waterworks, July 25, states:—

Our lines here run in a zigzag course, north-west from the Waterworks Hill, towards the Khedive's Palace, at Mustapha Pasha Station. The mound on which the works pumping stations stand is the highest elevation between Alexandria and Lake Mareotis. The high ground continues for about 800 yards towards the north, or up to within half-a-mile of the sea coast. There is a spur jutting out from the centre of the mound towards the east, the west the ground dips gradually towards the Palace, which bears about west-north-west from the Waterworks Hill.

It is on the middle spur that we are at this moment throwing up earthworks. Two 40-pounders have been brought out to-day from Alexandria, and are already in position. Besides these, we have two nine-pounders, placed a little in advance of the heavier guns. From these four guns we command all approach from the south-east for a distance of 900 yards, as far as a palm grove, which lies close to the edge of Lake Mareotis.

The spur also commands approach from the east and north-east, should the enemy think of attacking the position from that side. To do this they would have to make a great detour by leaving the strip of land running alongside the Mahmoudieh Canal at about three miles from the Mustapha Pasha junction. From this point they would cross the lake, at a point where there is a large dry track extending across to the eastern extremity of Ramleh. This dry tract is easily seen from the Waterworks Hill, and any movements across it by day or night would be quickly discovered. Under cover of night, however, it could be crossed without our being able to discover it, for the electric light on Ramleh Hill would have to be turned in a wrong on the intervening obstacles and the distance at which it is placed.

Should the enemy attempt an attack in this direction, they will run the risk of being cut off at the very point where they would cross the lake for Ramleh; and this retreat being cut off, they have only that leading along the neck between Mareotis and the sea, which is exposed to the guns of the Minotaur and Sultan.

The ridge that we are so busily intrenching has the advantage of being extremely healthy and cool, enabling our men to work much more vigorously than if the ground were lower or not so exposed to the refreshing sea breeze. They only started intrenching yesterday afternoon, and already, as I write, a very respectable line of parapet and ditch has been constructed on the height. The guns are being well protected by layers of sandbags and planks of timber, with earth thrown up against it in front.

There have been no signs of the enemy since the skirmish which took place yesterday, except that shots were repeatedly heard last night among the houses in the vicinity of Bulkeley Station. This was probably a marauding party of Bedouins who were firing on our outposts. We can see nothing of the enemy towards Millaha Junction.

The 38th Regiment are occupying the heights to-day and to-night, and working at the intrenchments. To-morrow the 60th Rifles will take their turn. The 60th are housed in the barracks adjoining Moustapha Pasha Palace, and the 38th will go there to-morrow, on being relieved from their duty on the heights.

Our force between the palace and the waterworks heights now consists of the 38th, numbering 900 men, the 60th Rifles, 700, and 20 of the Naval Brigade; 70 or 80 Artillerymen arrived with the four 40-pounders.

By the Malabar guns are two 40-pounders and two nine-pounders on the spur battery, and two seven-pounder naval guns, and some Sappers. On arriving at Ramleh I found the ridge occupied by the mounted infantry. This ridge lies half-way between the Khedive's Palace on the west and the Mahmoudieh Canal. It commands the bridge by which the Cairo Railway crosses that canal, and the point at which the canal, running from Alexandria parallel to the railway to the sea, inclines inland towards Arabi's position. The key of this ridge is the tower of the Ramleh Waterworks, a strong defensible building. I occupied this position at once with the Rifles, under Ashburnham, and guns, and established outposts at the railway bridge and in front of the canal bend. Shortly after we were in position, a small force of Arabi's cavalry, followed by infantry, advanced towards the railway bridge, where they met the fire of the Rifles. After exchanging shots for some time the cavalry retired rapidly on the Mahmoudieh Canal. The enemy's advance was more decided; considerable force of cavalry, and two horse artillery guns, pushed on rapidly, the guns coming into action briskly; infantry followed, and the movements of a considerable body of troops were observed upon the high ground behind. Arabi's attack was not pushed home, and the fire of his guns, brisk for some time, gradually died away. Firing ceased. There were no casualties on our side."

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Guards; Lieutenant Childers, R.E.; Lieutenant Creagh, R.A.; Lieutenant Adye, R.A.

Chief of the Staff (Second in Command)—Lieutenant-Genetral Sir John Adye, K.C.B.

Aides-de-Camp—Major Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant Hon. F. Stopford, Grenadier Guards.

Deputy Adjutant-General—Colonel the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grenfell, K.O.R., Rifle Corps.

Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General—Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Butler, C. B.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General—Major J. F. Maurice, R.A.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General—Major C. Grove, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Officer Commanding Royal Artillery (Brigadier-General)—Colonel W. H. Goodenough, R. A.

Brigade Major—Major Yeatman Biggs, R. A.

Aide-de-Camp—Captain G. B. Martin, R. A.

Officer Commanding Royal Engineers (Brigadier-General)—Colonel C. B. Nugent, C. B.

Brigade Major—Major Fraser.

Aide-de-Camp—

Commandant at Head-quarters (A. A. and A. Q. M. G.)—Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, Scots Guards.

Provost Marshal (A. A. and A. Q. M. G.)—Colonel H. G. Moore, V.C., Argyllshire and Sutherland Highlanders.

Senior Commissariat Officer—Commissary General E. Morris, C. B.

Senior Ordnance Store Officer—Assistant Commissary-General S. G. Rogers.

Principal Medical Officer—Deputy Surgeon-General (local Surgeon-General) J. Hanbury, C. B.

Sanitary Officer—Brigade Surgeon (local Deputy Surgeon-General) J. Marston.

Principal Veterinary Surgeon—Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Meyrick.

Intelligence Department—Major J. C. Ardagh, R. E.; Captain W. J. Gill, R. E.; Major Hart, East Surrey Regiment.

Specially Employed—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Jones, R. E.; Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps.

Mounted Infantry—Captain H. H. Parr, C. M. G., Somerset Light Infantry.

CAVALRY.

General Officer Commanding, Major-General Drury-Lowe; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Sir Baker Russell, 13th Hussars; Brigade Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant-General, Lieutenant-General G. H. S. Willis, C. B.; Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel R. Gillespie; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Major Hildyard, Highland Light Infantry; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Captain W. C. F. Molyneux, Cheshire Regiment; Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Schreiber, R. A.; Adjutant, Captain F. N. Innes, R. A.; Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Colonel J. M. C. Drake, R. E.; Adjutant, Captain Barker, R. E.; Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General T. Campbell; Principal Medical Officer, Deputy Surgeon-General Ekin.

1st Brigade.—Major-General, Major-General his Royal Highness the Luke of Connaught and Strathern, K. G.; Brigade Major, Captain Herbert, Grenadier Guards.

2d Brigade.—Major-General, Major-General G. Graham V. C., C. B., R. E.; Brigade-Major, Captain R. C. Hare, Cheshire Regiment.

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieutenant-General, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hamley, K. C. M. G., C. B., R. A.; Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Colonel F. A. A. Twynam; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Major K. D. Murray, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Major E. J. Lugard, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Elton, R. A.; Adjutant, Lieutenant H. V. Cowan, R. A.; Officer Commanding Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. H. Maitland, R. E.; Adjutant, Captain A. O. Green, R. E.; Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Stevens, Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Manby, V. C.

1st Brigade.—Major-General, Major-General Sir A. Alison, K. C. B.; Aide-de-Camp, Captain E. T. Hutton, King's Own Royal Rifle Corps; Brigade-Major, Major R. W. Gordon, Argyllshire and Sutherland Highlanders.

2d Brigade.—Major-General, Major-General Sir E. Wood, K. C. B.; Brigade Major, Major J. B. Hitchcock, Shropshire Light Infantry.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

KOSMOS, in the last of his "Letters to Eminent Persons" in the *World* addresses Sir Garnet Wolseley. He writes:—

Sir,—If we had both of us lived a century and a half earlier, I might find myself applying to you language of the same

wise audacity to disregard these principles. It was predicted that you would pay the penalty for your presumption; it was hoped that you would mar your reputation. You did neither; and the explanation is that reason was on your side, while on that of your opponents was only mechanical fidelity to an effete tradition. The democracy has never failed to see in you the pioneer of a new order of things, the advocate of a wholly novel military system. For such novelty it has a natural taste; and it has done you no harm, but good, with the people to know or to suspect that the reforms with which you have been identified were viewed unfavourably by certain august personages. This antagonism was always exaggerated, and it has now ceased to exist, but it has been the instrument of materially enhancing your popularity with the masses. The Duke of Cambridge was supposed to be your mortal enemy; the Court was declared to be possessed with a fanatic fear of the revolutionary designs you meditated. Therefore—such was the inference that suggested itself to the minds of the masses—your career was in jeopardy of being obstructed to the popular detriment. Hence it is that irresistibly, and sometimes almost unconsciously, the democracy has rallied round you.

You have never meddled with politics; yet you have enjoyed many advantages which are in their nature primarily political. You are essentially the soldier of a democratic age, not because you have any thoughts of assisting in a political cataclysm, but because you realise the democratic ideal of excellence. You are efficient, active, astute; in a word, you are smart, and the household suffrage voters like smart men and smart things. They see in you the military counterpart of men like the President of the Board of Trade and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. They like your brisk ways, your trim appearance, your versatility, your many-sided aptitudes. The chief of the caucus could slip his men more dexterously along than you do, or could tell at a glance the exact amount of personal influence he requires to develop his policy and to do his bidding.

These are quick days, and events march rapidly. They are also days of show and glitter. Modern democracy has as little sympathy with the old staid Puritanism in warfare—the spirit that animated the troops of Cromwell—as it has with Puritanism in religion or politics. Something more than the earnest worker is required. He must be quick and intelligent person, who objects to hiding his light under bushel, and who loses no opportunity of giving the world to understand that he is an uncommonly clever fellow, whose vocabulary has no such word as failure. Success is the great deity whom we all worship. It is thus that we have interpreted the text on which Carlyle preached. 'Those about' you—to adopt the Greek expression which alone conveys a precise sense of the position of your followers—thoroughly realise all this. You have, I suppose, like other persons, the defects of your qualities; but you have exhibited a surprising aptroitness in preventing the display of those defects in your own person. By some process of extraordinary ingenuity, you appear to have guaranteed their vicarious illustration by your satellites. That, though it may be an additional tribute to your mental agility, does not detract from their excellence. As you can, I have said, tell at a glance the kind of man who is qualified to do your work. You train him; you test his capacity; and then, having satisfied yourself, you do not embarrass him with a multiplicity of petty injunctions. That is the quality which marks you out as a leader of men. Hence your power of conciliating loyalty and devotion. I have known you select young officers, persons placed in positions of high responsibility who just miss greatness because, in managing those about them, they apply the same exasperating mode of treatment as that with which clumsy and fidgety drivers irritate a horse—by frequent and unnecessary flickings of the whip. You have avoided every fault of this kind, and, as a consequence you have economised the power of your subordinates in a high degree, and have got out of them the very best service which they are capable of rendering. That you will perform admirably the duties intrusted to you in Egypt, who can doubt? Your countrymen repose entire confidence in you, and know that victory will attend your banners. But supposing not a shot should be fired not a bayonet fixed; imagine that you have not only arrived in Egypt, but that your troops are drawn up in order of battle, when a telegram comes from Pall Mall, ordering immediate suspension of hostilities and return home! Such a contingency is not likely, but do you not secretly think it possible? Perhaps you may be also troubled with a haunting fear that it would cause you to cut a rather ridiculous figure. Dismiss that terror from your mind. If there was any ridicule involved in such an issue, it would immediately transfer itself from you to the Government.

THE POSSIBLE FLOODING OF THE DELTA.

"AN Old Resident in Egypt" writes to *The Times*:—

"The British public hardly realises what the present gain in time means to Arabi Pasha. It not only enables him to rally the people round his [illegible] under the pretence of [illegible]

[illegible] said the cotton crop would be ruined were it not loose. But, not only would the cotton crop be ruined. That is comparatively a small matter just at present. What is of military importance is that the whole country would become impassable. Every inch of ground would be a quagmire if not a lake. Foot soldiers could not even pass, much less artillery, and the railway would be washed away. I cannot speak as to the exact height of the Nile to-day. In ordinary times it is cried every day in the streets of Cairo at this season, and published on every bourse and in every newspaper. Banks are strengthened everywhere, and river patrols watch over all the dangerous points. In the present crisis there has not been a single public announcement of the rise of the Nile, and no precautions whatever are being taken to repair the damage of the past year, or to guard against the dangers of the coming flood. But the [illegible] Khartoum foretold what we call 'a good river.' We have inundations through neglect even if Arabi remains passive, but they would be as nothing compared to what he may do if he chooses to ruin his country. He has already done worse things than a destruction of river banks in his insane endeavour to establish a military despotism, which is to wipe out all European influences of the past, and to exclude all European influences in the future."

THE MURDER OF LORD F. CAVENDISH AND MR BURKE.

A REUTER'S telegram from New York, dated July 25, says:—

"The *New York Herald* to-day publishes a despatch from St. Thomas of yesterday's date, stating that one of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke has been arrested at Puerto Cabello. The telegram adds that the prisoner gave the names of several of his accomplices. He has been sent to Caracas."

The Press Association understands that information has been received at the Foreign Office confirming the report of the arrest of one of the Phœnix-park murderers in Venezuela. The British Consular agents at Caracas and St. Thomas have both sent messages stating that a man is now in custody for the crime. The prisoner is an Irishman, named O'Brien, who sailed from Swansea to South America under the name of Westgate. He gave himself up to the police at Puerto Cabello being conscience-stricken, and states that along with three other men, whose names he gives, he committed the Phœnix-park murders for a monetary consideration, and now deeply repents his act. As Caracas, the place to which O'Brien has been conveyed, is several days' sail from St. Thomas, from whence the first intimation of the arrest was received, and as the news must have taken some time in transmission, the arrest would consequently have taken place days ago. There is no telegraphic communication between St. Thomas and Caracas, and the news would be conveyed by mail or other steamer from La Guayra, the nearest port to Caracas, to St. Thomas, whence it would be transmitted *via* New York to England. Puerto Cabello, the place where the arrest was effected, is a small seaport town, about 50 miles from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela.

Later account says that it is not expected that any difficulty will be raised by the authorities of the South American Republic in giving the prisoner up for conveyance to this country on a charge of murder. The British Consular agents at Caracas and St. Thomas not only confirm the fact of the arrest, but add that they have some reason to think that the story told by the prisoner is not without foundation.

Respecting the confession of the man Westgate in Venezuela, a Dublin correspondent says:—"Inquiries tend to confirm the belief that the story told by Westgate in Venezuela about the Phœnix Park murders is the invention of a disordered mind. His wife and one child, eight years of age, live in Townsend-street, in this city, along with her father and mother, who deal in sailors' outfits. They are respectable in their class, and are Protestants. Westgate is a North of England Presbyterian, and rather proud of his English birth, which often led to disputes with his associates. For nine years he was a pilot connected with steamers which ply between Dublin and Glasgow, and afterwards was engaged in a steamer which runs to Rotterdam. He went, however, but one voyage, having met with an accident which disabled him for several weeks, and obliged him to remain in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. After being a long time unemployed, and wandering about the quays of Dublin in a despondent state, he was engaged on the day before the murders by Mr. M'Cearan, ship agent, to serve on board the Ibex, which plies between Dublin and London, calling at Swansea. He left Dublin on the evening of the murders before the fact became known, and proceeded in the Ibex for London; but finding that he would not be paid the full wages as an able seaman on account of his accident, he left the vessel and shipped on board the Gladstone at Swansea. It is supposed that his mind has become affected."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for *it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN IRISH JUDGE.

AN attempt was made on July 27 to shoot the Recorder of Dublin (Mr. Falkiner, Q.C.), in the Civil Bill Court, Green-street. A teacher named Fitzpatrick, who has been engaged, unsuccessfully, in litigation with several persons, sued a Mr. Gardiner, residing, in Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, for £17, which he claimed to be due to him for his fees as a tutor. The Recorder dismissed the case on its merits. The plaintiff, who throughout the hearing of the action was much excited, approached the traverses' bar in front of the dock opposite to the Bench, presented a revolver at the Recorder, and exclaimed, "By heaven! I will have justice or your life." He pulled the trigger, but there was no explosion. The revolver—a six-chambered one—was found to be fully loaded. Fitzpatrick was at once taken to Green-street Police Station, where on being charged with the attempt to assassinate to the Recorder, he stated that he did not intend to shoot Mr. Falkiner, but only to enter a solemn protest against the injustice of the decision.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAJOR EUAN SMITH.

IN the House of Lords, on July 21, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether Major C. B. Euan Smith, of the Madras Infantry, was First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad in 1877; whether, as such, he was practically arbiter in regard to successful spoliations effected by the late co-Regent of Hyderabad on the estates of his relatives of the annual value of about £100,000; whether the Under-Secretary of State was aware that it was a matter of common rumour in Hyderabad that Major Smith had been corrupted by the late co-Regent, and had suddenly exchanged a position of indebtedness for one of comparative affluence; whether he would ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the allegation published in the London *Statesman* last August, namely, that General A. W. Macintire, C. B., when in command of the British force at Hyderabad in 1878, called on Major Euan Smith to clear himself of the charges thus ascribed to him (General Macintire being, it is said, now in London); whether he would state why Major Euan Smith was removed from Hyderabad to Muscat about July, 1879, and whether he would lay on the table the papers regarding his removal; what services had the said officer performed to earn the title of C. S. I. which had been bestowed on him; and what services had he performed to entitle him to his recent appointment to be a British Resident to the Court of the Maharajah of Oodeypore over the heads of many political officers who were his seniors.

Viscount Enfield.—In answer to the questions put to me by the noble lord, I have to say, taking the questions in their order, first, that Major C. B. Euan Smith was First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad in 1877; secondly, Sir Richard Meade, late Commissioner at Hyderabad, formally denied last year that Major Smith was "practically arbiter" in the settlement between Amir-i-Kabir and his nephews; thirdly, I am aware that rumours prejudicial to Major Euan Smith's character were circulated in Hyderabad two years ago, but no official charges were made against him, no official inquiry was held, but I am able to say that Sir Richard Meade consulted General Macintire on the subject, and that from these conversations I draw the conclusion that these charges were groundless and unworthy of notice. Fourthly, Major Euan Smith was transferred from Hyderabad to Muscat because he knew Persian, and the appointment carried with it an increased allowance; it was also thought undesirable that he should return to Hyderabad owing to previous ill-feeling of certain parties against him; fifthly, I cannot undertake to lay upon the table of the House the papers relating to his transfer; sixthly, Major Smith received the distinction of C. S. I. in 1872 for good service performed under Sir Frederick Goldsmid, when on a special mission on the Beloochistan border; seventhly, the present officiating employment to Oodeypore of Major Smith was made because he came out just as the temporary vacancy occurred, which was a desirable arrangement both on financial considerations in acknowledgment of his past services and the hopes held out to him of special advancement; eighthly, on this account he had been offered the Persian Gulf Residency in 1877, and Oodeypore in 1878; in both cases the appointment fell through, through no fault of his; ninthly, this information is contained in a telegram received this week from India in reply to inquiries addressed to the Viceroy by the India Office on the appearance on the paper of the noble lord's question; tenthly, I may give, in conclusion, Sir Donald Stewart's opinions of his officer's Afghan services:—"He did admirably under me, and gave me the highest satisfaction in every respect; his services were simply invaluable on the march from Candahar to Cabul, and in the absence of Sr. John there was no officer in the force who could have replaced Euan Smith." The Viceroy adds:—"This is the bare and simple truth, and I have the greatest

THE NEW COLONY.

A CORRESPONDENT who has recently paid a visit to Sabah, or North Borneo, sends to the *Straits Times* the following details of the territory of North Borneo and the progress making:—

Rapid progress is being made in the several districts and kampongs or villages of Sabah, particularly at "Kudat" is the extreme North, which is the name of the seat of Government. Forest trees and jungle are being cleared away to form a site for a large town, and contracts are to be made for making roads and other public works, Chinese and other Natives are finding their way to the different districts, and all find work to do at remunerative wages.

There is a Market or Bazaar at each village or town, and bartering and other trading going on as if this new territory had been under the paternal care of England for many years. When the country is opened up by main roads, the trade with the interior will increase enormously, besides opening up the way to copper and antimony mines, said to "King Baby"

[illegible] requested to collect and furnish to the [illegible] Government of India all available information connected with sites in the Bombay Presidency where water-power exists sufficient for putting in motion the machinery of an extensive factory, and that from the report now received from that Government it is evident that suitable sites with sufficient water-power to drive such machinery exist in several districts in the Bombay Presidency.

2. The main object which induced the Government of India to institute these inquiries was to encourage a project for the establishment of a Paper Mill in the Bombay Presidency, such a mill being much wanted there, and in furtherance of the policy of the Government to encourage local industries. His Excellency in Council would be prepared to enter into a contract with any private individual or firm who may be willing to establish such mills, for a term of 99 years or more the supply of paper required for the public service in India of a quality not inferior to, and at a cost not higher than, that now paid for imported paper. In this view His Excellency in Council hopes that the Government of Bombay will be prepared to meet in a liberal spirit any proposals they may receive for taking up sites possessing water-power for the establishment of Paper Mills.

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance.

Ordered also,—that the Resolution and the report from the Government of Bombay be published in the *Gazette of India*.

From J. Monteath, Esq., Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,—No. 4003, dated 14th July 1882.

I am now directed to submit the report called for in your letter No. 1943, dated 13th December 1881, regarding sites in the Bombay Presidency where water-power could be utilised to advantage.

2. From the results of the inquiries made by the local officers in the matter, it would seem that in several districts in this Presidency there are sites where water-power sufficient for putting machinery in motion is available. The following is a brief summary of the reports received on the subject:—

NOTHERN DIVISION.

Ahmedabad.—The Executive Engineer, Irrigation, for Gujarat, states that there are several vertical falls on the Hathmati Canal in this district. They are about 11 in number, but are all far from any centre of public industry, except one which is situated near a public road crossing the canal. This fall is in the 9th mile from the head of the canal, and it is calculated that during the monsoon and for a month or more thereafter (depending on the supply of water available from the river and, therefore, on the amount of rainfall) there is about 35 horse-power available at it; but at the end of the hot weather this power is reduced to 2 horse-power. It is also believed that if 2 turbines of 20 horse-power were located at this fall, both of them could be worked at nearly full power for five or six months, one at full power for about three months afterwards and at half power for about two months. No information is supplied regarding the other falls.

Kolaba.—The Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, considers that there are a great number of sites in this district where water-power could be made available. But the Collector, while admitting that many streams run as torrents for half the year, thinks that perennial water-power could be discovered anywhere in the district, or that, if discovered, there is not likely to be for many years to come any local industry on which it could be profitably employed.

Thana.—It appears from the Collector's report that there are several sites in this district where water-power for working machinery might be obtained, such as Sasunowghar in the Bassein Taluka, the Surya river in the Mahim Taluka, Golsunda in Panvel, the river near Parwa and the rivers near Nagli and Bhiwandi. But some of these places are situated in wild and thinly-populated tracts, and have many other drawbacks, such as healthiness of [illegible] scarcity of labour, &c., while the expense of [illegible] Engineer remarks: "In a country [illegible] an there would be no difficulty in obtaining [illegible] most unlimited supply of water, provided there were forthcoming for the construction of a storage [illegible] building up any of the Konkon rivers up to the level of the river-banks I do not think a sufficient supply would be obtained, as the fall is generally too rapid and the banks not sufficiently high."

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Poona.—The Collector believes that there are several places along the different rivers in this district where water flows with a fall through rocky barriers at which water-power might be made available, such as the Ghodnadi, the Mula, the Khadakvasla works, the Bandicut near Panowli in the Haveli Taluka. A copy of a statement submitted by the Collector furnishing details regarding the sites mentioned is appended.

Nasik.—The Executive Engineer for Irrigation states that there are scores of sites where water-power could be utilised for driving machinery in the four talukas (Baglan, Kalvan, Malegaon and Nandgaon), with which he is immediately connected. Every bandhara (a dam across a river) is a site, and there is immense power available from June to December on the rivers Girna and Mosam. The Executive Engineer further states that after the construction of the Chankapur [illegible] Walviher in the Igatpuri Taluka in Nasik; (2) Messrs. Thomas Blaney and Bapty for a site on the river Tapti, near Bhusaval in Khandesh, for the utilisation of the available waterpower for purposes of mechanical industry; (3) Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. for a site for the establishment of cotton mills near the falls of Gokal in Belgaum.

5. As the land applied for by Mr. Gordon was mostly occupied assessed land, and as it was impossible to obtain it without resort to the Land Acquisition Act, the owners having declined to part with it on reasonable terms, Government refused to grant the concession asked for.

6. The following are the terms of the concession granted to Messrs. Thomas Blaney and Bapty:—

(1) The land to be held on a 99-years' lease on payment of an annual rental of 4 annas per acre on the unarable land and the present rate of assessment on arable land, plus Rs. 10 per annum for the water-power, the lessees to satisfy all private rights in the lands so leased.

(2) The lease to be renewable on such new conditions as Government may then think necessary and proper. If the terms of the renewal are not settled on the expiration of the lease, the lessees to be required to remove any plant or machinery that may be on the ground within six months.

(3) The works at the fall to be completed before 31st December 1884.

(4) Government to have power to enter and inspect the works at all reasonable times, and to re-enter upon the land if the works should be discontinued. All rights of way to the river to be reserved.

Messrs. Bapty and Blaney have not taken advantage of this concession; but on 8th December last, Messrs. Forbes & Co. informed this Government that the lease and concession had been assigned to a partner of their London corresponding firm, for the purpose of forming a public company in London with sufficient capital to erect a cotton mill and requested that the time within which the works were to be completed should be extended from 31st December 1882 to 31st December 1883. They were informed in reply (Government Resolution No. 7854 dated 23rd December 1881) that if Government was satisfied before the end of June that a company has been formed with sufficient capital to carry out the scheme, and that the lease now held by Messrs. Bapty and Blaney has been duly assigned to them personally or as representatives of the company, and if they agreed to the preparation of a deed at their expense, keeping alive the right of Government to re-enter, his Excellency in Council would be prepared to grant the extension of time asked for. No further communication has been received from them.

7. The concessions made to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. are the same as those granted to Messrs. Blaney and Bapty as regards the land required for the construction of their mills and other buildings connected therewith, and they have also been offered the use of water from the Gokak Canal at the rate of 17 cubic feet per second on payment of Rs. 203 per cubic foot, or even a larger quantity if required at the rate specified. "No charge to be made during the four months of monsoon. It does not appear that they have as yet made any use of the concessions.

8. Arrangements are also in progress for a grant of the concession of water-power at Lake Fife to Mr. Macfarlane.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS OF INDIAN LIFE AT KENSINGTON.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to a Calcutta paper an account of some Tableaux Vivants presented recently at the Kensington Town Hall, London, in aid of the Indian Zenana and Medical Missions. There was a large audience on the occasion. The correspondent writes:—

Part 1.

1. Women at the Well.
2. Religious Mendicants.
3. Women grinding corn.
4. Native Girls' School.
5. Native shops.
6. Domestic occupations.

"We were most agreeably surprised at the exhibition of the tableaux of Indian Life. They were represented under circumstances very disadvantageous and unfavourable, but they nevertheless achieved a marked success. The Exhibition took place in the smaller room of Kensington Town Hall, a room hardly large enough to contain the assembled crowd of fashionable and charitable visitors, and affording much too contracted a stage for the display of the pretty oriental costumes and gracefully draped figures which were represented in the several tableaux. A gentleman who shall be nameless undertook the difficult and somewhat thankless task of explaining the objects of the exhibition, and explaining the meaning and details of each separate tableaux. It is no easy or simple task to do this clearly and well. Doubtless among the assembled company there were many old Indians, or "Hindus" as they are called in England, to whom the scenes were familiar as owned, printed, and published by another person. The prosecutor has under cover of a statute, which I submit was never intended for such a purpose, gone without my knowledge to my bankers, out of the jurisdiction of the City, and ransacked my bankers' account—an utter abuse, I submit, of the order of this Court. If Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son were prosecuted, as they might conceivably be, for some libel contained in a book or periodical sold by one of their many servants, is it imaginable that the banking accounts of all or any of the partners would be thrown open to the inspection of some political or business rival who desired to inspect. Yet my accounts—the accounts of my partner, against whom no charge is made, and the accounts of others wholly unconnected with these proceedings, have been so examined.

The Lord Mayor then formally committed the defendants for trial at the Central Criminal Court, admitting Mr. Bradlaugh to bail in his own recognizances in £100, and ordering the other defendants to find sureties each in £100 and to enter into their own recognizances in a like amount.

EGYPT AS A CAMPAIGNING COUNTRY.

THE home military correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—It will never do for us to under-rate the fighting powers of the Egyptians. They may let us into such a secret as the Boers did, and as the Turks did the Russians at Plevna. At the same time there is little doubt that we shall have more to contend with in the geographical nature of the country than with its armed defenders. Upon the latter head it would be at present absurd to speculate, provided it is not under-estimated, but the general capacity of the country for defence, and the possibilities it offers to a capable General, are a constant element that may be estimated.

Most Indians have probably, like myself, watched the Canal being made and been through it many times since, and are as well acquainted with Cairo as I am. It is as well to recall to mind, however, the nature of the country. I remember being halted for seven hours in the very middle of the desert and thinking then that it was not the sort of place I should care to march through. The Canal, which is about 90 miles long, is separated from Lower Egypt through two-thirds of its length by a region of hilly desert which is 90 miles wide at the south, between Suez and Cairo, and narrows gradually to about 12 miles across its northern end. There it borders on Lake Menzaleh, which amply protects the northern portion of the Canal. The Canal itself, competent Engineers say, though it may be temporarily blocked in a variety of ways, would be exceedingly difficult to destroy or render permanently impassable. The chief obstacle to its construction was the entire absence of fresh water from the whole district traversed, a hindrance which was overcome only by cutting a canal from the Nile above Cairo to Ismailia at the centre of the isthmus. This fresh water canal was carried on parallel to the Ship Canal as far as Suez, which town, as well as Ismailia, is entirely dependent upon it for its fresh water supply. From Ismailia to Port Said no such communication exists, but the latter is supplied by pipes from the waterworks at Ismailia. Alexandria is supplied by another canal from the Nile called the Mahmoudieh Canal, and it is this source of supply that Arabi now threatens to cut off, and if he succeeds the town would be untenable in a very few days, especially at this season of the year, and if he retreats to Cairo it will be possible for him to cut off the whole supply of the Canal. There are no paved roads in the country, everything is carried on camels along the river or canal bank to the nearest railway station, a heavy cart would find no route fit to contain or carry it. The railway system radiates from Cairo, one line runs down the Western edge of the Delta to Alexandria, another down its Eastean edge to Ismalia. A central line to Dalmietta is connected by branches with both the Alexandria and the Ismailia routes, the junction being at Benha el Assal, 35 miles north of Cairo. A country such as this presnts no ordinary difficulties to the invader; intersected by water courses and devoid of roads, it is impossible to move any large body of troops of an army: even if infantry and cavalry find paths by the banks, the artillery must be conveyed by some special means, organised for the purpose. No supplies exist in the villages, so that requisitions will be fruitless, and the whole of the supplies must be transported from the coast. Attacker and defender alike will probably have recourse to the railways, and, where possible, to the rivers and canals, that is, to definite lines, along which every movement may be anticipated, and which therefore each side will try and render useless to the other. But in addition to the hindrances which the features of the country offer to an invader, the configuration of the lines of communication is such as to place great strategic advantages on the side of the defence. The railway junction at Benha and the bridge at the Barrage of the Nile are two points, the occupation of which would enable a defender to meet in time an attack from any or even every quarter. If the main defensive army were entrenched at Benha, with a detachment entrenched at the Barrage, the main body would be able to oppose in good time an enemy advancing either up the Eastern Section of the Delta or between the two arms of the Nile, while it could be quickly moved to the Barrage for a decisive battle on the left bank of the Nile in case the main attack should be delivered in that quarter. These, however, are strategical positions which imply skill in those who profit by them, in the hands of an inexperienced General they are only so many additional sources of disaster.

To sum up shortly—to keep the Canal permanently open it will be necessary to hold Cairo, and before we can gain possession of that city great natural difficulties will have to be overcome, and if the defending General had only good troops and knew his business it would give us as much as we could do to take it, not with 2,000 men; but with double that number.

THE MURDER OF LORD F. CAVENDISH AND MR BURKE.

A REUTER'S telegram from New York, dated July 25, says:—

"The *New York Herald* to-day publishes a despatch from St. Thomas of yesterday's date, stating that one of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke has been arrested at Puerto Cabello. The telegram adds that the prisoner gave the names of several of his accomplices. He has been sent to Caracas."

The Press Association understands that information has been received at the Foreign Office confirming the report of the arrest of one of the Phœnix-park murderers in Venezuela. The British Consular agents at Caracas and St. Thomas have both sent messages stating that a man is now in custody for the crime. The prisoner is an Irishman, named O'Brien, who sailed from Swansea to South America under the name of Westgate. He gave himself up to the police at Puerto Cabello being conscience-stricken, and states that along with three other men, whose names he gives, he committed the Phœnix-park murders for a monetary consideration, and now deeply repents his act. As Caracas, the place to which O'Brien has been conveyed, is several days' sail from St. Thomas, from whence the first intimation of the arrest was received, and as the news must have taken some time in transmission, the arrest would consequently have taken place days ago. There is no telegraphic communication between St. Thomas and Caracas, and the news would be conveyed by mail or other steamer from La Guayra, the nearest port to Caracas, to St. Thomas, whence it would be transmitted *via* New York to England. Puerto Cabello, the place where the arrest was effected, is a small seaport town, about 50 miles from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela.

Later account says that it is not expected that any difficulty will be raised by the authorities of the South American Republic in giving the prisoner up for conveyance to this country on a charge of murder. The British Consular agents at Caracas and St. Thomas not only confirm the fact of the arrest, but add that they have some reason to think that the story told by the prisoner is not without foundation.

Respecting the confession of the man Westgate in Venezuela, a Dublin correspondent says:—"Inquiries tend to confirm the belief that the story told by Westgate in Venezuela about the Phœnix Park murders is the invention of a disordered mind. His wife and one child, eight years of age, live in Townsend-street, in this city, along with her father and mother, who deal in sailors' outfits. They are respectable in their class, and are Protestants. Westgate is a North of England Presbyterian, and rather proud of his English birth, which often led to disputes with his associates. For nine years he was a pilot connected with steamers which ply between Dublin and Glasgow, and afterwards was engaged in a steamer which runs to Rotterdam. He went, however, but one voyage, having met with an accident which disabled him for several weeks, and obliged him to remain in Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. After being a long time unemployed, and wandering about the quays of Dublin in a despondent state, he was engaged on the day before the murders by Mr. M'Cearan, ship agent, to serve on board the Ibex, which plies between Dublin and London, calling at Swansea. He left Dublin on the evening of the murders before the fact became known, and proceeded in the Ibex for London; but finding that he would not be paid the full wages as an able seaman on account of his accident, he left the vessel and shipped on board the Gladstone at Swansea. It is supposed that his mind has become affected."

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POONA HOG-HUNTING CHASES.

THESE races will be held near Kirkee on Wednesday, 6th September, 1882.

STEWARDS.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; Hon'ble Lionel Ashburner, C.S.I.; Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., and Colonel J. Hills, C.B.

COMMITTEE.—Colonel Burnett, D.A.G.; Captain French, R. A.; Captain Beavser, R. A.; Major St. Paul, R. B.; A. Jardine, Esq. Hony. Secretary—Major Mansel.

TALLY-HO STAKES.—About Rs. 300 added. A steeplechase for Arabs and country-breds. Country-breds, 12 stone, Arabs 11 stone. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Winners on the flat or across country, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 10.

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—About Rs. 500 added. A steeplechase for all horses. Walers 12 st. 7 lbs., C.B.'s 11st., Arabs 10 st. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of any race, value Rs. 500 and over, 7lbs. extra; twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 16. About 3 miles.

THE DECCAN CHASE.—About Rs. 250, for Arabs and country-bred ponies. Arabs 11-7, C. B.'s 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5. About 1½ miles.

THE MERCHANT'S PURSE.—About Rs. —, presented by the merchants of Poona. A steeplechase for all galloways. Weight, 14 hands to carry 11 st.; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Winners on the flat or over hurdles of a race, value Rs. 500, once 7 lbs., twice or oftener 10 lbs.; in addition to all other penalties. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 5.

THE HIE-OVER CHASE.—About Rs. 150 for Arab and C.-B. ponies. 13 hands and under. Arabs 11-7, country-breds 10-7; 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch. Winners, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

RULES.

1. The Chases to be run under the G. N. H. Rules, except where otherwise provided for.

2. All owners entering horses must subscribe one gold mohur to the funds.

3. Horses and ponies running to be *bona fide* the property of officers on full pay in the Army, Navy or Civil Services, covenanted and uncovenanted.

4. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points.

5. No horses in *bona fide* separate interests must start with a view to win, or the added money will not be given.

6. Any one riding over the course after it is closed will be prohibited from running a horse.

7. Five per cent. deducted from each lottery and pari mutuel to go to the fund.

8. Entries to close on 1st September. Colours to be sent with entries.

9. Gentlemen riders in every race.

10. All horses and ponies that have to be measured are to be at the Veterinary School at 4 P.M. on September 1. Certificates of measurements only taken of the current year.

11. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.

12. Owners and riders will be shown over the course the morning of the races at 7 A.M.

13. Settling on the 10th at 4 P.M. at the Gymkhana shed.

J. D. M